

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 282

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## MR. MELLON CALLS AIDES INTO SESSION ON PINCHOT LETTER

"Big Three" Plan Defensive  
Reply to Charges Government  
Is Not Doing Its Part

Washington Believes Present  
System All Right—Politicians  
Say Move Is Significant

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, called McKenzie Moss, Assistant Secretary, and Dr. Blair of the Internal Revenue Bureau, to his office today for discussion of the letter of Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, setting forth what he regards as weaknesses in the present treasury prohibition enforcement policy. The Secretary's advisers have urged an early answer explaining the Treasury's position and the problems with which it has had to deal in enforcement.

The permit system now in effect has been accepted by Treasury officials as the best plan that could be worked out to prevent fraudulent withdrawals of liquor from warehouses, and there was no indication today that it would be materially changed.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 29 (AP)—Governor Pinchot in a letter to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, last night, declared the federal government had failed to use all its power to combat violations of the prohibition laws, and today awaited a reply to suggestions which he submitted to Mr. Mellon for federal co-operation with the state.

The Governor asked two questions, in pursuance, he said, of the request and promise of co-operation voiced by President Coolidge at the recent conference of governors.

The first inquired whether, in all federal permits heretofore issued in Pennsylvania, Mr. Mellon would require as a condition that the state police have full access at any time to plants holding federal permits.

The second asked whether the secretary would issue instructions to suspend or cancel, after hearing, the permits of any alcohol-making or using plants, including breweries, detected violating the law, and keep such plants closed, after proof of the violation has been submitted to the Treasury Department by state officers.

Asserting the people of Pennsylvania "are affronted by open defiance of the law," the Governor charged this mainly to "large quantities of liquor being brewed from plants operating under federal permits over which the state has no control."

He listed several Pennsylvania breweries which he said had been granted federal permits after violating the law. The Governor expressed his desire for co-operation with the state.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## Japanese Minister Fails to See Tsao Kun

By Special Cable  
Tokyo, Oct. 29  
The Japanese Minister on Saturday tried to see the President of the Ku Klux Klan, but failed to do so. He did not succeed in getting an interview. The Cabinet formally approved the Federal contract on Tuesday, and the American legation was notified of this action. Only a few details remain to be completed, all the steps necessary, preliminary to actual construction.

## AMERICAN SCHOOL AVOWED MENACED

Presbyterian Minister Says Campaign Against It Is Being Waged in Every State

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 29.—Defending the American public school, against which he said a campaign is being waged in every state in the Union, the Rev. A. Mason Brown delivered the annual "Scotch Night" sermon at the First Presbyterian Church here last night. "See to it," he said, "that it does not succeed. Don't stay asleep at the switch too long. Do what you can to defeat it and preserve the American school."

In the course of his sermon he said: "I am sick of hearing that we have Godless schools. Take the public school child who is brought up in a good home and has an hour a week in a Protestant Sunday school, and he is one of the best. Search the records of the prisons and reformatories and you will find few of them there."

The school is not the place to teach religion. No State has ever succeeded in teaching religion. And just as we can't teach religion in the schools, neither should we allow it to be attacked there. Pray for your children. Teach them yourselves and don't turn them over to any society to be taught."

I welcome you tonight, as American citizens, to an American church. While this "Scotch Night," I want you to carry away the idea that this is a Scotch church. We have in our congregation people from Holland, from Sweden, New Zealand, Canada, England, Ireland, and Scotland, and many states of the Union.

I want it understood that I am not criticizing any race, religion or society, but shortly after President Coolidge was inaugurated, the newspapers all over the country printed a story that he had sent a message to one society, extolling its virtues. And a few days later, they printed stories that he had not attacked anyone. I speak as one who believes in the brotherhood of man.

Washington—Legislation to provide for prompt payment of claims and increase in the number of government merchant ships in foreign waters, recommended in the annual report of Albert Ottlinger, assistant attorney-general in charge of admiralty affairs.

Seattle, Wash.—The total native population of Alaska, adults and children, attending schools in the territory for the fiscal year ending June 14, 1923, was 24,000, according to the statistics. Of this number, 11,183 pupils, exclusive of adults, were enrolled in Government schools. The data disclosed that 83 per cent of the total adults read and write, and that two-thirds of the children attended school every day in the school year.

Albany, N. Y.—Average weekly earnings of workers in New York State factories were higher during September than they were throughout last year and \$1.70 higher than in September, a report issued today by Bernard L. Shientag, State Industrial Commissioner. The present average was given as \$27.41, which is 29 cents above that of August, but slightly lower than in July.

El Paso, Tex.—Mexico City has been selected as the meeting place for the next convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, to be held in December, 1924, according to official announcement made after an adjournment of the Mexican-American Labor Conference here.

Stockholm (AP)—The Stigberg quay at Gothenburg will be extended at the eastern end, and the harbor depth will be increased at this point to 10 meters in order to accommodate the largest steamships from the United States. The cost of the scheme is estimated at 600,000 crowns.

Washington—Army air service pilots have been authorized to make a flight from "Franklin Field, Canal Zone, to Guatemala City, Guatemala, and other Central American capitals." For the purpose of establishing closer aeronautical relations between the United States and the Central American republics.

Duncan, B. C.—At a convention of provincial school trustees here this week it was decided to ask the executive to take up with the Department of Education the question of introducing into the public schools a manual based on the Bible and use as a textbook for literature only.

## NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN STUDYING PROBLEMS OF WORLD

Prohibition, International Peace, Ku Klux Klan, and Plans for International Council Meeting on Agenda

By MARJORIE SHULER  
DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 29.—Six million women are represented in the national organizations composing the National Council of Women which began here today a week's discussion of peace, the Ku Klux Klan, prohibition, birth control, the single standard of morals, child welfare and national education. The chief significance of this biennial session of the council is in the plans for the quinquennial session of the International Council of Women to take place in Washington in May, 1925. Mrs. Nathaniel E. Harris of Bradford, La., vice-chairman of the council, who arrived here today from a European tour, is to head the plans for the quinquennial.

The headquarters of the national society, Daughters of the American Revolution, which was the scene of the historic Disarmament Conference, will hear the arguments of women of Germany, Norway, England and a score of other countries for the establishment of international peace, on terms which promise permanency. The pronouncements here this week

on national problems will be important, signifying the lines likely to be taken in the various national conventions of women during the coming year. A direct attack, it is said, will be leveled against the Ku Klux Klan by delegates who declare "that no organization should have the right to limit law, or to arrogate to itself the powers of law."

"If we have prohibition let's enforce it," will be the keynote of the temperance discussion. The Sterling-Towner Education Bill will come up for consideration, and advocates of a federal department of welfare are here to urge their viewpoint.

The moral standards of the world are being determined by a district bounded by Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets and Third and Ninth Avenues, New York City. Mrs. David A. Campbell told the national board in executive session today, in an attempt to bring about a settlement of the Ku Klux Klan.

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## JUDGE ORDERS NAME OFF GUN CLUB LIST

Head of Louisiana Courts Joins Others Who Resign as "Scheme" Is Exposed

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 29 (Special).—Charles A. O'Neill, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, has ordered his name stricken from the advisory board and individual list of the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club, a "wealthy man's shooting club" being promoted by E. A. McIlhenny between the Sage and Rockefeller bird refuges on the Gulf coast. Proposal to establish "private hunting grounds" between the bird sanctuaries for the benefit of 4000 "picked club members" has caused nation-wide protest and resulted in an investigation being ordered by Gov. John M. Parker.

Judge O'Neill is not the only one who has resigned from the "club." Other resignations followed the exposure of the "scheme," which at first was launched under the cloak of "bird preservation." The name of "Chief Justice O'Neill" appeared on the club's letterhead. I want you to carry away the idea that this is a Scotch church. We have in our congregation people from Holland, from Sweden, New Zealand, Canada, England, Ireland, and Scotland, and many states of the Union.

I want it understood that I am not criticizing any race, religion or society, but shortly after President Coolidge was inaugurated, the newspapers all over the country printed a story that he had sent a message to one society, extolling its virtues. And a few days later, they printed stories that he had not attacked anyone. I speak as one who believes in the brotherhood of man.

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## BRITAIN MAY SEEK TO WIDEN SCOPE OF COMING INQUIRY

Negotiations, It Is Thought, Will Begin at Once, With This End in View

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Two new pronouncements confirm The Christian Science Monitor's representative's warning against excessive jubilation at the so-called French consent to the international conference, in which America should play a part. In a speech which left not the slightest doubt about the intentions of Raymond Poincaré, he narrowed down his concessions until they amount to nothing more than permission to the Reparations Commission to do what it could always do, namely, appoint an advisory committee, not necessarily drawn from the own members. This committee would have rigidly defined powers. In addition to the speech, the Quai d'Orsay, in order to prevent any misunderstanding, has issued a communication of a more technical character, referring to the particular classes of the treaty on which Mr. Poincaré is acting.

Two deductions are made: the first is that the committee cannot do anything which the commission could not do, and must report directly to the Reparations Commission without taking any decision, and the second is that Germany cannot opt out of the committee. But the chief stipulation is that the commission of the committee can only concern itself with the method and dates of the payment, not with the total, which France declines to have touched. It is legitimate to hope that when America participates, even this in restricted fashion, that some advance toward a solution of the general problem may be made, but it would be well to avoid exaggeration over the so-called French concessions, which the French protest are not concessions. No good can be done by misrepresentation. It is only the present

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## WALTON TO FIGHT REMOVAL IN PRESS

Governor Plans to Assail Foes in Own Publication

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 29 (Special).—J. C. Walton, Oklahoma Governor, will publish a paper in which he will stress the "Klan menace" and explain his fight against it.

M. E. Trapp, acting Governor, has ordered no convicts released from the state penitentiary on any pretext while the attorney-general's office is investigating the date of signing and legality of all pardons prior to Gov. Walton's suspension.

## SOLUTION OF REPARATION ISSUE IS SAID TO REST WITH AMERICA

Head of Investment Bankers Says U. S. Co-operation Is Necessary, and Would Be Non-Entangling

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—There can be no permanent settlement of the German reparations problem without the active co-operation of the United States, and that country can participate in a conference with other nations to adjust the reparations issue without becoming involved in European affairs, declared John A. Prescott of Kansas City, Mo., president of the Investment Bankers' Association, at their twelfth annual convention here today.

This convention is by far the largest in the history of the organization, there being more than 1000 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada. President Coolidge received the visitors this afternoon at the White House and they were welcomed to Washington by Harry V. Haynes, president of the Disarmament Conference, and by John O. O'Connor of the Finance Department, United States Chamber of Commerce, and Garrod B. Winston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was also scheduled to address them.

Particular attention is to be given by the present convention to so-called "blue-sky" legislation, to make it more difficult for unscrupulous stock promoters to fleece the public. The association has been investigating this problem intensively during the past year and it was indicated that further legislation would be recommended to raise the bars against the fakers.

President's Appeal  
President Coolidge appealed to the investment bankers to exert their efforts to rid the country of unscrupulous stock promoters. He said that the work of the Department of Agriculture in building good roads throughout the country. But he evoked applause when he stated that the farmers would receive more for their crops this year than they did last year. He said that for 11 crops the agriculturists would receive an increase of about \$1,250,000,000, and an increase over 1921 of almost \$2,000,000,000.

However, the farmers were declared to be handicapped by the higher prices of commodities they are required to purchase, and that gap was said to be fast narrowing.

The chief sight-seeing trip today was a trip by boat down the Potomac River to Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington.

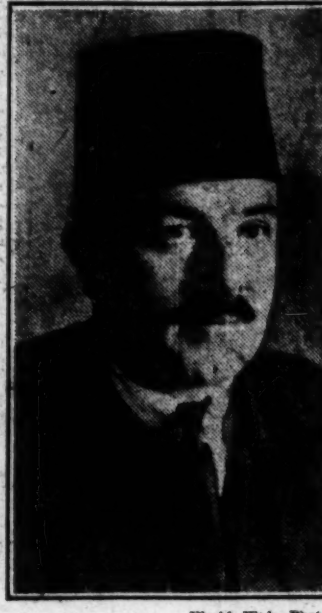
Business Good  
In his address, Mr. Prescott declared business conditions in the United States to be generally good; he recommended that the transportation act, under which the railroads are now functioning, be left substantially as it stands, and he urged the

investment bankers to constantly strive to maintain the high standards of their business. Referring to European conditions, he said: "It seems unlikely that any feasible composition of the questions of reparations can be brought about without the active co-operation of the United States, and that as long as this is withheld, the problem is not solved. Even the present state of peace will hang by a slender thread, and the welfare of this country will be in constant jeopardy. The settlement of reparations, in my opinion, is an economic and business proposition, and should be dealt with promptly and squarely as such. This must be done some day if there is to be peace."

Within the last few days, in a communication to the British Government, the Government of the United States has indicated its willingness to take part in an economic conference in which all of the European allies chiefly concerned in the German reparations participate for the purpose of considering the questions of the capacity of Germany to make payments, and an appropriate financial plan for securing such payments.

The traditional fear of the American people of becoming involved in European politics, has doubtless, heretofore, been a potent influence, but American public opinion would almost certainly be enlightened and clarified by more definite information and recommendations by authoritative sources. I believe that the best source of the information which the public needs for the formation of its own convictions, would be through representatives of our Government at the council table where reparations are under actual discussion.

## Former Turkish Premier



World Wide Photo  
Rauf Bey  
Aspirant for the Vice-Presidency of the National Assembly, to Whose Nomination Is Partially Attributed the Downfall of the Cabinet.

## REBELS SURRENDER TO GREEK FORCES

Collapse of Revolt Announced—Amnesty to Non-Commissioned Officers and Men

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Oct. 29.—The counter-revolutionaries, while marching against Athens, were surrounded by Megara and Villa by Government forces and surrendered unconditionally, thus avoiding bloodshed. The captured officers were transported to the island of Salamis. Among them are Generals Gargalides and Leonardopoulos. The soldiers will enter Athens with honors, as they are not regarded as being responsible for the rebellion. Communication with the Peloponnese has been restored and the telegraph and railway lines have been repaired. General Manetas has been appointed military governor of the Peloponnese.

The Government has instituted a special court-martial to try the culprits. Large demonstrations demanding severe punishment of the culprits have taken place in most cities. It seems unlikely that any feasible composition of the questions of reparations can be brought about without the active co-operation of the United States, and that as long as this is withheld, the problem is not solved. Even the present state of peace will hang by a slender thread, and the welfare of this country will be in constant jeopardy. The settlement of reparations, in my opinion, is an economic and business proposition, and should be dealt with promptly and squarely as such. This must be done some day if there is to be peace."

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 29.—While the reports of the Greek counter-revolutionaries' advance toward Athens has been confirmed, the move seems to have been something in the nature of a gambler's throw. It has ended disastrously. Briefly put, what happened was following the capture of Corinth by Government troops about 600 revolutionaries under Venizelist generals, Gargalides and Leonardopoulos, retreated eastward. Finding the western entrance to the Corinth Canal still unguarded they crossed over to the mainland, and finally took up a position on the southern slopes of Mt. Kithaeron.

Meantime, the Government moved up one division from Megara toward Megara, deployed general Kodyllis' Saloniki division on the rebels' left flank, while General Pangalos from Corinth followed up in the rear. Thus the insurgents were effectively surrounded. Called on to surrender unconditionally they refused, were shelled and bombed and finally capitulated within half an hour.

The Government decided to grant an amnesty to the men and non-commissioned officers, who are retaining their arms and rejoining their ranks. Junior officers were promised lenient treatment. The fate of the superior officers, particularly two Venizelist Generals, is likely to be somewhat different as the rebels set a grave precedent by shooting over 20 officers and men who decided to join the Government forces.

Athens telegrams now announce the total collapse of the counter-revolution. Certainly the prospects of its success, which have throughout been discounted, almost reached the vanishing point, but there is as yet no news of the movement. They are still in the Peloponnese and although the Government announces that their appeal for popular support has failed, it is evident that it is probable Athens desires their unconditional surrender. There is still work ahead for General Pangalos.

## HITCH IN DUBLIN STRIKE SETTLEMENT

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—Another hitch occurred today in the resumption of work on the Dublin docks, when 40 per cent of the dockers who had resumed work were called off by supporters of the faction headed by James Larkin, and marched to Liberty Hall. After the settlement movement last week, inaugurated by the Government's intervention, all the cross-channel shippers were in readiness to work upon their vessels. The labor officials declined to state the reason for the action taken in calling off the men.

## KEMALIST CABINET RESIGNS IN ANGORA; BRIGANDAGE IS RIFE

Turkish Ministerial Crisis Laid to Disatisfaction With Policies and Work of Government

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—The news of the Angora Government's resignation has come as a surprise, although there is much discontent with the policies and work of the Cabinet. It is believed the direct cause of the resignation is due to the nominations of the former Premier, Raouf Bey, to the vice-presidency of the National Assembly, and Sabit Bey to the Ministry of Interior. The opposition paper, Tanin, publishes ironical articles on Fethi Bey and his minister Sabit Bey is mentioned as the probable Premier.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Oct. 29.—While the resignation of the Angora Government is somewhat difficult to explain, it is presumably the result of general dissatisfaction with Turkey's home and foreign situation. Internally, brigandage and general disorganization are rife, but primarily the population, still flushed with its victory over Western Europe, is greatly agitated by the Armenian attack on the Turkish agency at Erivan. Superficially, of course, the Armenians are responsible, but the Turks are too conscious of the danger from Russia to miss the inference. They believe, and probably rightly, that the Bolsheviks are at the bottom of the outrage and they are conscious of the increasing danger threatening them on the eastern front.

Two factors are to be remembered at this juncture. The Turco-Bolshevik entente was always unnatural and tentative and despite the change in régime, the Russian imperial policy remains almost unchanged. Old animosities and ambitions are fatally reasserting themselves in the Orient and none of these is historically more permanent and more important than the conflict between Russian ambition and Turkish sovereignty.

With the Ottoman State, however, one sees indications of a revival of party spirit. Obviously Kemal has lost his former position and domination over the National Assembly. The members of the late Cabinet were his nominations. They have been overthrown and Parliament is apparently going to assert its independence. The election of a new Ministry will provide the first opportunity for testing the strength of the rival political groups.

## VICEROY EULOGIZES STATE OF PATIALA

By Special Cable  
CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.—Earl Reading, the Viceroy, is paying a visit to Patiala, the premier state in the Punjab, and the leading Sikh state in India. In laying the foundation stone of a new railway, the Viceroy alluded to the statesmanship of the previous rulers of Patiala, the energy in supplying water to unirrigated areas, and becoming partners in the Sirhind and Western Juma canal projects. The state said the Viceroy had been equally active in transporting the increased produce from the irrigated lands by the construction of 15 other railways.

The relation between the British Government and the state of Patiala had been unbrokenly friendly for 100 years. The Viceroy referring to the Nabha-Patiala dispute said he had nothing to say to his previously publicly-expressed observations, except to express the appreciation of the temperate and constitutional manner in which the Patiala durbar had placed the interstate dispute before the representative paramount power, when the dispute reached a critical stage, and to say they and the fullest justification for the course adopted and that they had acted with the greatest consideration and forbearance.

"MOVIE" STUDIOS CLOSE  
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29.—The Famous Players-Lasky studio here closed Saturday in accordance with Jesse L. Lasky's decree of 10 weeks of inactivity. The Robertson-Cole studios are still closed following a change in managers, and are not likely to reopen for some time. The Schulberg studios are also closed for an indefinite period.

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## INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE SHOW COVERS ALL PHASES OF INDUSTRY

Progress Made Throughout World Shown in Diversity of Exhibits at Mechanics Hall

Biggest of its kind that has ever been conducted, the International Textile Exposition that got under way this afternoon at Mechanics Building, Boston. Unusual feature exhibits, scattered here and there, are coupled with a wealth of machinery which shows the steady progress made in the textile industry the world over.

The entire floor space of Mechanics Building, including that of the basement and balconies and totaling more than 125,000 square feet, has been taken up with exhibits. Chester I. Campbell, general manager of the exposition, who has been engaged for months in the work of preparing for this show, said this morning that it was his wish to present nothing less than a liberal education in textile manufacturing, and that, thanks to splendid co-operation, he believed the results would stand the test.

The exposition is being held under the jurisdiction of the Textile Exhibitors' Association, of which Edgar F. Hathaway of Boston is president. It

takes place in conjunction with several meetings of textile manufacturers' organizations, chief among which is the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, whose annual convention will be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Industrial relations will command a great deal of attention at the various meetings. The development of cotton fabrics is another topic that will be carried from the exhibition hall to the closed forum.

While the exposition is more national than international in character, there are few textile centers wholly unrepresented. New England firms have taken the largest percentage of floor space, but the product of the cotton manufacturers of the south and of the cotton planters, for that matter, is in evidence. An enterprising southern publisher has set up a series of posters under glass which depict the industrial advantages of the larger cities in that section of the country. The United States Government has an exhibit, which is designed, with the aid of living models, to show the correct use of cotton cloth for dress materials. The Boston Art Museum has on display a collection of rare cotton fabrics.

A very unique exhibit is that of a collection of dolls, dressed in cotton garments that have been designed by leading exponents of fashion in New York and elsewhere. This display is the idea of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which also has grouped historic photographs and rare fabrics in such way as to depict the story of New England's basic contribution to the Nation's cotton industry.

A machine used in textile work is too large or too small to be on display at this exposition. Every device known to the industry—and, as its leaders point out, the term "industry" in this case is a very comprehensive one—is to be seen at Mechanics Building, from the basement, where the heaviest of the machines are installed, to the remotest corner upstairs, where adds and ends and auxiliaries of the various textile trades are ready for public inspection. Most of the mechanical units were put into operation this morning, so as to be in motion when the doors were opened to the public.

One of the most interesting features from a technical standpoint is the research work that is being conducted by the laboratory director of Cornell University. An entire research foundation from this institution has taken up temporary headquarters at Mechanics Building, and has begun to experiment in belting transmission. The erection of dynamos, pulleys and belts under the supervision of Ralph F. Jones, research director, is a part of this work, while testing apparatus shows the comparative qualities of belts made of stretched and filled canvas, friction surface rubber, solid woven cotton, balata, and leather.

Latest improvements in motor mechanism are to be seen at the power show, which occupies the whole of the basement.

**DR. SMITH TO TALK TO EDUCATORS**  
Superintendents and Teachers to Convene in Cambridge

Training for educational leadership will be discussed by commissioners of education, college professors, superintendents, and principals of schools at the joint convention of the New England Teacher Training Association, the Massachusetts Superintendents Association and the New England Teachers Training Association, to be held at the State House, Cambridge, Nov. 3 and 4.

The opening session of the first named organization in Gardner Auditorium, at the State House, on Thursday afternoon, is to be addressed by Zeno E. Scott, superintendent of schools in Springfield, Mass., on leadership in education; R. W. Hatch of Columbia University, principal of the State Normal School at Fitchburg, Mass., on the training of teachers; and Dr. Frank E. Spaulding, department of education, Yale University, are to speak.

Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, is to speak at the evening session in Supply.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and probably Tuesday; cooler; moderate west and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; Tuesday mostly cloudy and cooler; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Northern New England: Generally fair and cooler tonight; Tuesday, moderate west and northwest winds.

Weather Outlook for the Period Oct. 29 to Nov. 4, 1923. Indefinite. For the north and middle Atlantic states—considerable cloudiness; showers first part of week; near end of week, temperature near normal.

**Official Temperatures**  
(U. S. Standard Time, 75th meridian)

Liberty Bell, 53°; Albany, 53°; Atlantic City, 53°; Boston, 53°; Buffalo, 53°; Charleston, 53°; Chicago, 53°; Cincinnati, 53°; Cleveland, 53°; Des Moines, 53°; Detroit, 53°; Evansville, 53°; Hartford, 53°; Hattiesburg, 53°; Jacksonville, 53°; Kansas City, 53°; Little Rock, 53°; Louisville, 53°; Memphis, 53°; Miami, 53°; Milwaukee, 53°; Minneapolis, 53°; Mobile, 53°; New Orleans, 53°; New York, 53°; Philadelphia, 53°; Portland, Me., 53°; St. Louis, 53°; St. Paul, 53°; St. Petersburg, 53°; Tampa, 53°; Washington, 53°; Wichita, 53°.

**High Tides at Boston**  
Monday 2:15 p. m.; Tuesday 2:45 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:14 p. m.

## BARRING OF KLAN MAY ENTER COURTS

Civil Liberties Union Official Denounces Mayor for Threat to Revoke Licenses

Massachusetts courts may be called upon to test the legality of Mayor Curley's attempt to bar meetings of Ku Klux Klan in Boston by threatening to revoke the license of any public hall used by the Klan for assembly, according to a letter sent to the mayor by the Rev. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Boston officials of the Klan have announced their determination to continue to hold meetings and Dr. Ward says that Boston attorneys are being retained by the union to handle a test case should such action be necessary.

Mayor Curley's action is condemned by Dr. Ward as being "a clearly illegal and arbitrary act" and as "Ku Klux Klanism in public office," he writes.

It may be evident to you that the lawless spirit against which you inveigh is the very spirit you represent in taking this position.

In answer to the Mayor's assertion that the "Ku Klux Klan has placed itself outside the law," Dr. Ward points out that the Klan is operating all over the United States, its papers and literature freely circulating in the mails.

While "many of its members have been guilty of criminal acts, and the organization is intolerant and dangerous in its influences, that does not justify you in outlawing it merely on your personal opinion."

If the Mayor was consistent in his stand, according to Dr. Ward, he would attempt to bar meetings of other organizations whose members have been charged with lawlessness, citing as instances "organized labor, radical political and industrial organizations, various employers' associations and big business combines and of certain nationalistic groups who have sought to aid rebels in their home lands by shipments of munitions."

Letters signed by John S. Codman, Boston representative of the Civil Liberties Union; Norman Haggood and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, stress the point that a violation of the right of assembly where the Klan is concerned would constitute a dangerous precedent applicable to other associations whose views are opposed by public officials.

Representatives of the union explain that they have intervened on behalf of the Klan only because there was a threatened abridgment of the right of free speech. They insist that while they are "wholly and uncompromisingly opposed to the Ku Klux Klan," they will continue to defend "its constitutional and legal rights to assemble peaceably on private property and to discuss any and all public matters."

**CIVIL SERVICE TEST BY STATE NOV. 23**  
Metropolitan Planning Board Seeks Engineer

Payson Dana, State Commissioner of Civil Service, announced today that competitive examinations are to be held in the State House on Friday, Nov. 23, for the positions of Chief Engineer in the Metropolitan District Commission, Division of Metropolitan Planning; Fuel Engineer in the State Department of Administration and Finance; and Psychiatric Social Worker in a State department. The latter place must be filled by a woman.

The salary for the first position is \$5,000 a year. Applicants must be 35 years or over, should be civil engineers of wide experience in executive capacity, especially with regard to matters dealing with transportation and city planning.

The applicants for the city planning engineer's position should be competent to make general estimates of construction of highways, trolley lines, railroads, and the like and be familiar thoroughly with the present programs of various planning and

**MR. ZANGWILL REPLIES TO MR. UTERMAYER**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Answering attacks made upon him by American Jews, Israel Zangwill, at a dinner given in his honor by the Judeans last night, asserted that he was striving only for amity in Jewish life and was willing to meet all Jewish leaders in an effort to get it. He said he stood for unity and progress of all Jews of all the world. He was ready, he added, to assist the Jewish Palestine Zionist Society by lecturing on any controversial subject for the benefit of that organization.

Mr. Zangwill's reply to his critics came on the heels of an attack by Samuel Utermayer, president of the Palestine Foundation Fund, in a letter sent to Nathan Straus, honorary president of the American Jewish Congress, declaring the views of the British writer on Zionism "reckless, irresponsible and destructive." Describing Mr. Zangwill as a "prince of intellect and judgment," Mr. Utermayer denied that Mr. Zangwill is a Jewish leader, asserting that he has "no followers and no organization."

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Light all vehicles at 5:14 p. m.

## MR. MELLON CALLS AIDES INTO SESSION ON PINCHOT LETTER

(Continued from Page 1)

federal authorities, declaring, "I have done all I know how to do to work with them"—but asserted he could not remain silent if the Federal Government "is merely to continue doing as it has done before."

The letter is considered politically significant, as Mr. Mellon, a resident of Pittsburgh, has long been a power in Republican politics in Pennsylvania.

**Women Plea for Firm Dry Stand**  
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Gov. Alfred E. Smith's stand on the state enforcement of prohibition is a "shameful record," in the opinion of members of the Brooklyn Women's Constitutional Committee, of which Mrs. Ida B. Sammis-Woodruff is chairman.

In a letter just sent to Representatives in Congress, dealing with the petition of New York State which memorializes Congress to modify the Volstead Act, the Brooklyn women say that Governor Smith deceived the voters last autumn concerning his position on liquor enforcement.

The Constitutional Committee appeals to the Representatives to disregard the petition and what Mr. Smith has said on the subject as not indicative of the true sentiment of this State.

**SALVATION ARMY DRIVE NETS \$35,300**  
More than \$35,300 has already been contributed in the Salvation Army drive for \$170,000 with which to maintain charitable and relief work in Greater Boston during 1923-24. It was announced at campaign headquarters today, which marks the end of the first week of the two-week drive.

Nearly 400 uniformed Salvationists are posted about the city soliciting funds, and the jingle of tambourines is heard wherever crowds gather or people pass in numbers. Wednesday noon there will be a meeting of officers in charge of the campaign at the Boston City Club, at which time the advisability of continuing the campaign an additional week will be considered.

**When in Need of Flowers**  
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## New England Plays Part in "Apple Day" of Nation

Chamber Staff Wrapping and Packing 15,000 Nice Red Rosy Ones for Wednesday Theater Patrons

Today is "apple day" in more ways than one, due to the preparations for National Apple Day on Wednesday, and National Apple Week, Oct. 31 to Nov. 7. Men and girls comprising the staff of the Boston Chamber of Commerce began wrapping extra-large McIntosh Reds and packing them in individual boxes appropriately designed for Halloween, at the Chamber Building, at 9 a. m. today. These apples are to be given away free to patrons of eight Boston theaters at the matinee and evening performances Wednesday.

As there are nearly 15,000 McIntosh Reds to be packed for this purpose, the staff of the Chamber is expected to be busy well into this evening. This is preliminary to the greatest drive that Boston ever made to help out of the oldest New England industries—the raising of apples.

Something like 1250 restaurants, stores and fruit stands in Greater Boston are co-operating in the campaign and will feature apples during National Apple Week. During the week, the local dealers will donate their best grades of apples to charitable institutions, children's homes, etc.

The objects for which the campaign was inaugurated follow:

1. To encourage Massachusetts farmers and orchardists to grow better and better apples and to show the growers that the Boston Chamber of Commerce is behind them, boosting their cause.

2. To urge the people to buy more, eat more, and love more the home-grown apple.

3. To inspire the shippers of apples with a zest for "playing up" the Massachusetts and New England apple at every opportunity.

4. To focus attention of the retailers and other sellers of apples on the superior value of the home-grown product and to encourage them in pushing this product.

The chamber's committee on agriculture, of which Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, State Commissioner of Agriculture, is chairman, is working with the State Department of Agriculture, the International Apple Shippers' Association, and the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce to advertise, boost and sell the home-grown apple in the Greater Boston territory; and, incidentally, some of the chambers in other of the larger Massachusetts cities are doing something of the same thing in their own communities.

**NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN STUDYING PROBLEMS OF WORLD**  
(Continued from Page 1)

tempt to secure action for improved music, art, drama and motion pictures.

"The box office is determining the morals of our children," she declared. "America does not make art, worth while and artists have therefore taken to pot boiling. There is a lack of practicality in the way an American community handles a question of development of the soul. What we need to do is to develop the tastes of our children. Then we can safely leave their morals alone. And to develop their tastes we must give our artists a chance to do their best work. Scholars are not enough if we do not give the artists an opportunity to earn a living by good work."

The executive board is in session today. Tonight the convention will be opened formally with Mrs. Philip North Moore of St. Louis, Mo., presiding and addresses of welcome by Gov. Len Small and Elmer Elder, Mayor of Decatur, tomorrow evening William B. McKinley, United States Senator, will discuss political issues and K. K.

**INDIAN MEMORIALS UNVEILED**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 29.—The first three monuments of more than 50 planned to serve as memorials of the Indian tribes that occupied New England were unveiled at Exeter yesterday afternoon. They were erected in honor of Miantonomi, the great sachem of the Narragansetts; his wife, Kancamash, and to mark the site of the Indian village of Aspanansuck.

**"MOVIE" STUDIOS CLOSE**  
Earnings of the Union Oil of California concern for nine months ended Sept. 30, 1923, show a net profit of \$2,290,000, after depreciation, depletion, interest, and federal taxes, compared with \$3,250,000 in the similar period of 1922.

**Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House**  
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Rose W. Hammond, St. Louis, Mo.; S. H. Myers, Tacoma, Wash.; Mrs. Sarah T. Paxon, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Isabelle Brown, Southmore, Pa.; Miss Edna L. Conrad, Boston, Mass.; Miss Grace E. Lamphear, State Island, N. Y.; Ruth Davies, Taunton, Mass.; Miss Almira F. Lovell, New London, Conn.; F. H. Brant, Port Richmond, N. Y.; Mrs. C. A. Bronson, Helena, Mont.; Ivah M. Windham, San Francisco, Cal.; Charles H. Townsend, Flushing, N. Y.; Mrs. E. M. Tower, Ogden, Utah.

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## BRITAIN MAY SEEK TO WIDEN SCOPE OF COMING INQUIRY

(Continued from Page 1)

capacity of payment which can be studied, and not the finality in the fixation of the German debt.

It may be that the entry of America is the thin end of the wedge, but for immediate purposes the restrictions placed on the constitution and the duties of the committee are of the greatest importance. France has always refused the limitation of an independent organization to dispose of the Reparations Commission of its functions, or possessing extra powers, but M. Poincaré takes no new stand in admitting the formation of an entirely subordinate body to assist the Reparations Commission. Obviously a subordinate body cannot have powers which the Reparations Commission does not enjoy.

### M. Poincaré Criticized

There is no desire to minimize the significance of this move by the Monitor representative, but long experience in the reparations problem shows that it is desirable not to encourage illusions.

Already critics of M. Poincaré in France are fulminating that he has gone too far. That is why he makes clear that nothing in the nature of a plenary conference which would alter the schedule of payments or attack the fundamentals of French policy is intended. M. Poincaré means to retain the pledges and occupy the Ruhr till the German debt is paid. In the absence of any agreement about inter-allied debts, the German debt is precisely as laid down by the schedule of 1921.

In his speech M. Poincaré showed that he was concerned about the composition of the committee, and the Monitor representative understands that he would be prepared to veto undesirable representatives. M. Poincaré also insisted on the necessity of strictly defining the attributes of the committee and determining its relations with the commission and the Government. He complained that, although France has the largest interest in reparations, it has not necessarily a controlling voice on the commission. In fact, however, owing to the absence of America as a voting power, France has been able to dominate the commission. America would have been the fifth member and the deadlocks could never have been reached.

### France Has Casting Vote

When a deadlock is threatened, France can manage it if it wants, by the chairman's casting vote, to have its own way. This domination is not to be affected, because it is for the commission and not for the committee to decide.

France especially desires to call the attention of the committee to the evacuation of capital from Germany. As England recently argued that France had taken illegal measures from the Treaty point of view it cannot now logically ask France to step outside the Treaty. The plain truth is that M. Poincaré has again repeated that he has attained the limit of concessions. While the committee is pursuing its long and arduous task of investigation into the condition of Germany, the problem of the Ruhr, of Germany's future and of reparations remain where they were.

It would be wrong, however great may be one's desires that it should be otherwise, to underestimate French determination on the essential points. It will not let the fundamentals slip out of its control. M. Poincaré has been consistent throughout, and is not going to abandon the position he has taken up at this moment. Nevertheless, France genuinely welcomes American co-operation in the proposed inquiry and, subject to the restrictions stated, wants the subordinate committee constituted. Whether England will be satisfied is another matter. It is believed that the British will make another effort to widen the scope and increase the powers of the proposed international body, and that negotiations to this end will be immediately begun.

### London Believes M. Poincaré Is Approaching a More Reasonable Frame of Mind

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 29.—There was some anxiety in Downing Street concerning what M. Poincaré would say on Sunday, but this is now set at rest by his acceptance of the committee of experts as an advisory body to the Reparations Commission. His statement that he has no objection to any discussion that can be carried out under the four corners of the treaty (which he allows may admit a concrete scheme being evolved) has given great satisfaction. The powers of the commission permit a very wide latitude of discussion of the capacity of Germany to pay by the committee appointed by the commission which need not be members of the commission.

It is pointed out that the Reparations Commission may delegate its authority to consider the claim of Germany being given a just opportunity to be heard in accordance with Clause 10, Annex E 2, Part 3, of the treaty to such a committee. The British Government also attaches great importance to Clause 11, which declares that the commission shall not be bound by any particular code or rule of procedure, but shall be ruled by equity, justice, and good faith.

Commission Has Wide Latitude

It is further laid down in the treaty that the commission shall have a wide latitude in handling the whole reparations problem. In view therefore of M. Poincaré's statement, no great insistence will be laid on the particular references of the problem to a committee, which it is hoped may result in evolving a definite plan for payment, although it will not be possible for the committee to fix the sum. But the committee will at least be able to say what in its opinion Germany

cannot pay at present, and steps should be taken by the reform of German finance and other conditions for future payments. The aim will be, it is thought, to fix a minimum sum now, and a maximum sum later, if certain conditions are fulfilled, even if M. Poincaré insists on holding the Ruhr Valley until payment is made.

Moreover, it calculated that the experts will conclude that no considerable payment is possible until Germany is free to control its most important industrial area. France will be brought up against the problem of making necessary concessions, or appearing to block the way to future payments and the restoration of the economic situation of Europe. It is believed that Mr. Poincaré has begun to realize the difficulty of making the Ruhr into a productive gage and his speech is welcomed as a sign of conversion to a more reasonable attitude. This is more than was expected after the memorandum presented at the Foreign Office here by the French Ambassador last week, which was considered rather querulous in the many points and objections it raised to the British-American plan. It was this which persuaded the British Government not to push forward with the scheme of an international conference, but to agree to a committee of experts being appointed under the Reparations Commission.

It is hoped however that the larger plan may evolve later when the committee has reported—it being decided to do everything in the meanwhile to meet the French more than half way. Hence no objection is raised to the impossibility of the committee giving any definite sum, or being anything more than an advisory body as America suggests. It is felt that once the conference started, the moral and economic forces of the world will rally in every country. France included, to support any reasonable plan laid before the commission.

It is understood that the decision as to Reginald McKenna being selected as its representative by the British Government has been reached.

Louis Barthou, chairman of the Reparations Commission, cannot have it all his own way as to the appointment of experts, but if there is objection to McKenna as having expressed views to the French policy, the British Government would not insist on his appointment. It is, indeed, considered that the Treasury experts are just as competent for the committee.

In authoritative German circles it is asked whether the plan is not too late. The German Government is considerably alarmed about the Separatist Rhineland movement. The British are determined to allow a free hand to the German authorities to put down the movement if it spreads to Cologne, thereby recognizing the German sovereign rights under the Treaty. The German government is also greatly concerned with the difficulty of feeding the population which is not increasing owing to the numbers out of work; it is also at its wit's end to provide the wages for the Ruhr workers even if the work is restarted, the fear being that the French will seize the production. Many people are half starving in the Ruhr and there is a great increase in the mortality of children. The Save the Children Fund is holding a meeting in London on Nov. 9 to raise a special fund for German children.

## PRAGUE CELEBRATES FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF CZECH REPUBLIC

By Special Cable

PRAGUE, Oct. 29.—Prague celebrated the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Republic yesterday. Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk decorated General Pella, French organizer of the Czech Army, and afterward addressed the ministers and the diplomatic corps, covering the growth of the Republic. Professor Masaryk will open Parliament tomorrow, when Bohdan Becka, Minister of Finance, will introduce the budget. It is anticipated he will recommend drastic cut in army expenditure and a diminution of the Foreign Office budget.

Dr. Eduard Benes will then review his recent trip. It is unlikely that he will make a startling declaration; rather will he refer to the strengthened prestige of the Little Entente and the increased good will between France, Great Britain, and Czechoslovakia. There is an undercurrent of rumors here, however, which suggest that Dr. Benes paved the way at Paris for negotiations which might bring about a Franco-Czech defensive accord. It seems certain that he gained concessions regarding fresh shipments of French munitions.

The United States gained today a similar commercial footing to that of Great Britain and France with respect to Czechoslovakia. The Czech Government and John Campbell, while American chargé d'affaires, signed an agreement, pending the conclusion of the proposed commercial treaty. The agreement is based on the most-favored-nation treatment. The agreement becomes operative on Nov. 5 and continues until Jan. 1. The United States concurs in this agreement, which does not conflict with the commercial treaties which the Czechs have with Austria and Hungary.

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## REICH DISMISSES SAXONY'S CABINET

Communist Members of Diet Arrested by Military—Bavaria Receives Orders

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A note from the Government of the Reich dismissing the Cabinet of Saxony from office was handed to the Cabinet today, and the members of the Ministry submitted to the dismissal, says a Central News dispatch from Berlin.

German soldiers today entered the Saxon Parliament Building in Dresden and arrested a number of Communists, some of whom were members of the Diet and others leaders of the Communist Party, says a Central News dispatch from Berlin.

Another dispatch says the members of the Saxon Cabinet submitted to their dismissal by the Central Government only under protest.

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—Saxony is to be put under the authority of a Reich commissioner from Berlin, as the result of the Saxon Cabinet's refusal to resign in accordance with Chancellor Dr. Gustav Stresemann's demands contained in an ultimatum with a 24-hour time limit, unexpectedly issued on Saturday night. The Saxon reply informed the Chancellor that as there was no political demand for such a resignation, and as a resignation on these terms was not compatible with the Constitution, which gave the Diet the power to settle such questions, the Saxon Government would remain in power. Dr. Stresemann added, however, that he would put the question to the Diet in the course of the next few days. This reply was deemed a rejection by the Cabinet here, so the announcement was made that a commissioner would be appointed and sent to take charge of the situation immediately.

A serious conflict of authority therefore seems inevitable, in which case the presence of a large number of Reichswahl in Saxony may well prove a deciding factor. While this development may appear to be merely one more crisis and complication; it may not be without compensation, since Dr. Stresemann's firm attitude toward the Socialists of Saxony will doubtless raise him considerably in the esteem of the Bavarians whose main objection to Berlin is concerned with the latter's alleged socialist propensities.

Communiqué Sent to Bavaria

Simultaneously with the dispatch of the ultimatum to Dresden, the Chancellor also sent a communiqué to the Bavarian Government, in which he demanded the restoration of the constitutional rights in the Bavarian section of the Reichswehr—in other words, the dismissal of General von Lossow and acceptance of a general appointed by the Reich Minister of Defense. Whereas, however, Saxony was given only 24 hours in which to reply to Berlin, no time limit has been set for Bavaria to follow the orders of the Reich.

It was President Ebert who empowered Dr. Stresemann to appoint a Reich commissioner for Saxony. The movement of troops during the last few days now become intelligible. They now hold all important points in Saxony, and are especially strong in the industrial district around Plauen, so that an uprising of the population can be quenched in its early stages.

What effect this measure of the Government will have, it is difficult to say. First of all, it is apt to bring about an acute crisis in the Social Democrat Party here, since this step not only is directed against its strongholds in Germany, but it has also been taken by a government in which it holds three seats, one of which is that of the Minister of Interior Affairs, who is directly responsible for the inner political course of the Cabinet.

Socialists' Two Alternatives

The left wing of the Social Democrat Party has been gaining steadily in strength during the past few weeks. Not long ago a meeting of the Berlin section of the Socialists vigorously demanded the resignation of their members in the Cabinet. There seems to be, therefore, only two alternatives now—the one is a split of the party, the left wing of which would join the Communists, the other is the resignation of the Social Democrat members of the Cabinet. The Cabinet, in its present composition, could not remain in power without the Social Democrats, and Dr. Stresemann would either have to invite the pan-Germans to enter into it or resign. In both instances the way would be open for

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a nationalistic government in Germany similar to that in Bavaria. The length of the period during which the Reich commissioner for Saxony is to hold power in that country has not been fixed yet. It is believed that he will stay in Dresden until a new government, more to the liking of Berlin, has been formed. This can only be one without the Communists, and it is also doubtful whether the Social Democrats would enter it again. Much also depends on whether Brunswick and Thuringia will come to the assistance of Saxony, which would render the situation only more critical.

## BRITAIN NOT TO TAX FOOD IMPORTS

Enlargement of Preference to Help Dominions, However, Still Part of Government Policy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The week end here has been one of growing political excitement as the significance and extent became realized of Stanley Baldwin's recent announcement at Plymouth of the adoption of some form of protection as the policy of the British Government. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Health Minister at Canterbury, on Saturday made a very necessary addition to the Prime Minister's statement by declaring authoritatively on behalf of the Government that there is no intention of placing a tax on food imports.

An extension of the Safeguarding of Industries Act to resuscitate collapsed British industries and an enlargement of preference to help the Dominions in cases where taxation already exists, nevertheless, remain as part of the Government scheme and afford a field for an Opposition attack.

Denunciation Campaign Starts

Sir John Simon, for the Independent Liberals, and Arthur Henderson, for Labor, have already commenced a campaign of denunciation. Sir Alfred Mond and Winston Churchill have arranged to address a series of meetings on behalf of the National Liberals, who find themselves at last provided with an effective platform, on which they can co-operate fully in a Liberal and Labor offensive.

The Government, on the other hand, is developing its case gradually. Stanley Baldwin speaks tomorrow at Swansea, where the tinplate industry has suffered so much from foreign competition that he should be assured a sympathetic audience. The real test, however, will be at the Manchester headquarters of Free Trade, where he is to address meetings on Friday, one of them being in the Free Trade Hall itself.

There is much talk, meanwhile, of an early general election to dissolve the Cabinet from the pledge given by Mr. Bonar Law that "this Parliament would make any fundamental change in the fiscal system of this country." The date for dissolution can hardly be settled, even approximately, however, until it has been seen to what extent the country has become converted to the necessity for a modification of the time-honored policies of Free Trade.

Risk of the Polls

The Liberals can hardly believe that the Government, with nearly four years of power still assured to it, will run the risk of the polls upon a policy which hitherto has been rejected every time it has been presented to the electorate.

So acute is the present situation of unemployment and trade depression, however, that a considerable portion of the Conservative Party is not of this opinion. It may be the determining factor at this juncture that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be the son of a man whose name is so imperishably associated with the policy of tariff reform. Even Neville Chamberlain, however, is to recognize that a government can only go as far as public opinion approves—a matter still not clear, though one which may become less obscure after Manchester has given a hearing to Mr. Baldwin on Friday.

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## MR. LLOYD GEORGE REPLIES TO FRENCH

Declares 132,000,000,000 Gold Marks Reparation Impossible—Visits Battlefields

By a Staff Correspondent

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 29.—David Lloyd George this afternoon took issue with Raymond Poincaré's Sunday speech in which the French Premier declared that France would not submit to scaling down Germany's debt.

Mr. Lloyd George, when informed of this speech, said, "It is absolutely impossible to pay the London figure of reparations to which Poincaré evidently refers. That figure was 132,000,000,000 gold marks. It is hopeless to expect Germany to pay this sum. If Poincaré insists on that amount, Germany will lay down in the ring and do nothing. We must hold out hope to Germany. There is no hope in the London figure."

Mr. Lloyd George indicated that the Reparations Commission might conduct this investigation into Germany's capacity to pay. But he made it plain that more than a moratorium was necessary. He pointed out that the situation will not improve until the actual total of Germany's debt is considerably reduced.

Crowds, larger than any which have met him, cheered Mr. Lloyd George last night upon his arrival here. And this morning as he left the city on a tour of the battlefields in its vicinity, the streets were so crowded it was difficult for the automobiles of the party to force a way through. At Alexandria, Va., last night, the entire student body of Randolph Macon College were at the station and Mr. Lloyd George stepped to the observation platform of his train to greet them.

"I am very glad," he said, "to address the students of the college that produced that great American, Walter Hines Page, formerly American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who did so much to cement good feeling between English-speaking peoples. It must be an inspiration to attend a college that has so great a tradition."

Admiral of "Stonewall" Jackson

Having paid his homage at the shrines of Lincoln in Springfield, Hodgenville and Gettysburg, Mr. Lloyd George today, is journeying over ground made famous by his other great American hero, Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson. This morning he made a tour over the field of the "Seven days battle for Richmond."

In company with John Stewart Bryan, at whose home he is staying, Mr. Lloyd George after visiting the statue of Robert E. Lee drove to the spot, seven miles from Richmond where, at Fair Oaks in 1862, the Federal forces under General McClellan were halted in their advance against the capital of the confederacy. Here he was told how "Stonewall" Jackson in a counter plan defeated three federal armies in succession in the Valley of the Virginia.

Soldiers' Home Incident

This afternoon Mr. Lloyd George Seven Pines, White Oak Swamp, Mechanicsville, Chickahominy, Malvern Hill and Frazier's Farm, all scenes of the Civil War conflicts, were visited this morning. Mr. Lloyd George not only was indefatigable but his fund of information regarding the history of events seemed even to surpass that of those assigned to guide the party. He was particularly interested in the part played in the struggle by young "Stonewall" Jackson and asked frequent questions concerning his strategy, the qualities of his leadership and the hold he had upon the hearts of his men.

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reviewed the Confederate veterans in the Old Soldiers' Home in Richmond. No event of the entire trip afforded the former British Prime Minister more evident pleasure. As soon as he learned that there was a home in Richmond, he expressed a determination to visit it. And today the veterans in old Confederate uniforms and campaign hats, mustered almost 100 strong passed in review before this Britisher.

Tonight the party goes to Philadelphia where Mr. Lloyd George will speak tomorrow, going on in the evening to Scranton where, on Wednesday he addresses a Welsh gathering. The party is to reach New York on the morning of November 1.

SENATOR MAY LOSE

ITALIAN DECORATION

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, has ordered the suspension of a decree naming Salvatore A. Cottino, state Senator of New York, an officer of the Cross of St. Maurizio, one of the highest Italian decorations, according to announcement made by Il Popolo and Bollettino Della Sera, Italian daily newspapers printed here.

This action was said to have been taken in disapproval of Mr. Cottino's propaganda against Italy and Italianism in America in the last few months, aligning himself with the radicals in America. Mr. Cottino is a Democratic nominee for Supreme Court Justice and the Italian newspaper opposing him is Republican.

"I have been anticipating this announcement and have been told how it could be avoided," said Mr. Cottino. "I did not care to comply with a condition imposed. I have openly taken a stand in opposition to the Fascist in America. My position has been and is that foreign-born citizens who make America their home owe allegiance to this country and should not participate here in such movements as are represented by Fascism."

SCHOOL ASKS FUNDS FOR SALONICAN RELIEF

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—An appeal for funds to aid the relief work of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, otherwise known as the "American Farm School," at Salonica, where at present 150 refugees, mostly men with wives and children, are cared for, has been issued through the organization's headquarters here. The report shows that 33 orphaned children have been taken into the school and that many more in the outlying districts are being cared for. The school is lashing grain to the farmers, who are working the land given them by the Government, says the report. E. Lee drove to the spot, seven miles from Richmond where, at Fair Oaks in 1862, the Federal forces under General McClellan were halted in their advance against the capital of the confederacy. Here he was told how "Stonewall" Jackson in a counter plan defeated three federal armies in succession in the Valley of the Virginia.

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Our relief funds have now been exhausted and we shall be obliged to stop our help to these refugees unless more money is given immediately to carry it on. We feel that we simply must keep up the work and do what we can for these people who have up everything that they possessed rather than give up their Christian faith. They might have lived in peace and many of them in plenty, if they had adopted Muhammadanism; but they preferred to remain loyal to their faith.

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## SONS OF ITALY OF AMERICA OPEN THEIR ANNUAL CONVENTION

Italian Ambassador to United States Guest of Organization  
—Radicals Seek Domination

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19 (Special).—Arrival this afternoon of Don Gelasio Castelli, Ambassador from Italy to the United States, will mark the formal opening of the convention of the Sons of Italy in America. Governor William H. Flynn and his staff will meet the Ambassador at the Union Station and will attend, together with city and state officials, the banquet given by the order this evening.

The convention was preceded yesterday afternoon with a parade, in which 3000 persons marched, and a mass meeting in the Majestic Theater. Incidentally the anniversary of the Fascist march to Rome was observed yesterday in Rome. Included in Premier Mussolini's speech delivered there was the assertion that "Fascism means youth, beauty and strength" and in the course of the exercises here the same objective was emphasized.

Providence felt the first stir yesterday of what is likely to become a strategic event in Italian interests in this country before the convention is concluded. Rumblings from the radical or anti-Fascist element were heard Saturday. Extra policing was ordered in anticipation of possible manifestation of party spirit. The parade, however, was attended by perfect order. The radical meeting, held in Eagle Hall in the evening, was also orderly though noisy, as was also the Majestic Theater meeting. Each faction insists that it does not contemplate disorderly demonstration. Grave issues, however, are at stake during the convention period.

**Candidate for Re-election**  
The present Supreme Venerable Giovanni di Silvestro is a candidate for re-election. He comes from Philadelphia. Arturo Giovannitti, self-confessed radical, in public disfavor for previous agitation and proud of his record, is a leader in the anti-Fascist movement. He is also a delegate to the convention of the Order of the Sons of Italy in America, of which he is a member. At the Eagle Hall meeting last night he brandished a badge of the order and shouted that he intended to block, if possible, the re-election of the man—di Silvestro—who "sold" the order for the conferment of office as "president" of Fascists in America and for the honor of Chevalier which King Victor Emanuel bestowed upon him. Giovanni alleged that di Silvestro was not a suitable supreme venerable for the order and that he should be summarily deposed and sent back to Philadelphia, where he came from.

This, then, is one of the issues that will be fought out on the convention floor. Both factions say they represent law and order, that they desire only the furtherance of the highest interests of loyal Italians in America. Each faction yesterday defined

## B. U. FUND WEEK PLANS COMPLETE

Business Men to Campaign for Boston's Quota

Boston University's "fiftieth anniversary fund week" will begin Friday. On that day more than 450 leading business and professional men, volunteers in the cause of Boston University, will go among their fellow business and professional workers, seeking subscriptions toward the \$1,000,000 fund urgently needed by the university for endowment purposes. All arrangements for the fund have been completed.

The eight division chairmen are: Addison L. Winship, formerly of the National Shawmut Bank; Ernest H. Moore of the Shawmut Bank; Louis Kirshtein, vice-president of the William Flinn's Sons Company; Willis D. Rich, Gilmore, Rothery & Co.; Franklin W. Gansse, president of the Boston Underwriters' Association; Wilbur P. Beale, E. M. Hamlin & Co.; Clark E. Woodward, secretary of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, and Charles F. Rittenhouse of Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co.

The \$1,000,000, which has been allotted as Greater Boston's quota toward the endowment fund, is part of the \$4,500,000 fund needed for expansion of its service and to provide for those who seek admittance. Hundreds of prospective students have been forced to seek elsewhere for education, because Boston University is unable to provide for them.

Of the \$4,500,000 needed, \$2,000,000, including a pledge of \$400,000 from the general education board of the Rockefeller Foundation, has been subscribed through the efforts and co-operation of the students, faculty, and alumni.

Horace A. Carter, chairman of the Boston University fiftieth anniversary fund, in his appeal to the public, declares: "In behalf of Boston University no appeal is made to the charity of the mother city, no call for indiscriminate giving is issued. An investment in a finer citizenship is offered; nothing more, nothing less."

**LECTURE ON TUT-ANKH-AMEN**  
Discovery of the tomb of Tut-ankh-amen and its opening will be described by Arthur Weigall, former inspector-general of antiquities in Egypt, at a meeting in Jordan Hall, Nov. 5, under the auspices of the New England Dobbies' Alumni Association.

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tion in the cleft rocks, also, in the rough, heavy outline that settles the position of the area. Parts of the canyons are intelligently left unpainted to enhance the general effect of largeness.

The ignoring of sunlight is felt throughout the entire set of pictures. The inadequate treatment of shadow and color and value cause his pictures to lack utterly the tour de force of the school. Inasmuch as depth in pictures is acquired by treatment of light and dark in contrast and diminution of contrast, Mr. Snyder's pictures, lacking these, are flat and decorative; and as a result have greater interest as mural decorations than as interpretations of actual color and arrangement in nature.

## MUSIC

**Mme. Schumann-Heink**  
Mme. Schumann-Heink gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. She was assisted by Florence Hardeman, violinist, and Katherine Hoffman, pianist. She sang music, for the most part, in which she has been heard many times before. None the less did she give pleasure in it. If her voice has lost many of those qualities which gave it charm in the past, her art has in no wise suffered. Her conception of music is so high, her devotion to the most noble and refined manifestations of the art is so evident and sincere, that criticism would be an impertinence. Yet she may not agree with her as to every detail of her singing, none will venture to deny its power and beauty. And what singer of the present time may hope to surpass or even equal her singing of such pieces as Brahms' Sapphic Ode or Schumann's "Widmung"? She is after all a great musician, incidentally a singer.

Miss Hardeman played familiar pieces by Kreisler and Bazzini as fast as we have heard them played up to the present time. Tone and rhythm suffered from this excessive speed. In Wilhelm's transcription of Schubert's "Ave Maria" she played more musically, with excellent tone and phrasing.

**Mrs. Kingsbury's Recital**  
Marion Kingsbury, soprano, gave a recital Saturday afternoon in Jordan Hall. Mrs. Dudley Fitts accompanied. Mrs. Kingsbury's program might well serve as a model for other singers making their first public appearance. It contained much interesting and novel music, particularly a group of songs by Scandinavian composers, a field as yet little explored by singers. Sjögren is known principally here by a set of piano pieces "Ettolton" but his two songs of Saturday were new to the audience. "The Moon Has Lifted Her Silver Crest," the latter with a clarinet obbligato (played by Albert Sand of the Boston Symphony Orchestra), showed him as a composer of much greater power than might be imagined from these same piano pieces.

The latter part of the program, so often given over by singers to music of a trivial nature, contained songs by Eugene Goossens and Louis Gruenberg, which are well worth a hearing as well. By her choice of songs, then, Mrs. Kingsbury gave evidence of an inquiring turn of mind as well as of sound musical taste and judgment, and a talent for program-making somewhat out of the ordinary.

She was equally fortunate in her interpretations. Here she showed a quick and sympathetic understanding of the music, an ability to create and sustain a mood and a considerable command of vocal technique, which she put to the legitimate use of bringing out the beauties of the music. These are qualities too rarely to be observed even in the work of singers of much greater reputation, and it is a pleasure to record them.

## Fisk Jubilee Singers

Last night in Symphony Hall, the Fisk Jubilee Singers gave a program consisting for the most part of Negro folk songs. This music, as interpreted last night, cannot be heard without emotion. Whether or not it will ever become the basis of a real American school of composition is perhaps doubtful. It is so complete in its present state, for all its simplicity, that it is difficult to conceive of its being subjected to the usual processes of thematic development without losing its charm and the directness of expression which is one of its chief attributes. It calls to mind a fact often lost sight of, that the most beautiful and perfect art works are not always, if ever, the most complicated, and although the emotional range of this music is limited, within its narrow limits it is well high perfect. One of the singers gave a short explanation of each song before it was sung. These remarks added, not a little to the interest of the music.

**VACANCY IN HOUSE TO BE FILLED**  
HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special).—A special state primary election will be held in wards five and seven of this city and in the towns of Georgetown, Groveland and Foxford on Nov. 13 for the purpose of electing a Representative in the fourth Essex district to fill a vacancy.

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## USE OF STATE DRY LAW IS ADVOCATED

Wayne B. Wheeler Tells Worcester Business Men Sale of Liquor Can Be Stopped

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special).—At a meeting of 125 Worcester business men at the Hotel Bancroft this noon, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, said that there is at present enough law on the statute books of Massachusetts, if local officers would use it, to stop the illicit sale of intoxicating liquor. Mr. Wheeler also urged the use of the "padlock" provision of the Volstead Act as the "most effective weapon available in a state with no state code."

Mr. Wheeler told the business men that the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court had rightly held that local judges can accept jurisdiction under the Volstead Act and the offenders bound over to the federal court for final trial. "These trials," he continued, "can be now had on information without an indictment, a procedure that has just been upheld by the United States Supreme Court."

**Mass Meetings Held**  
At mass meetings held at the Union and First Universalist churches last evening Mr. Wheeler made a plea to the people of the State to support the Massachusetts Legislature in its enactment of a law to enforce the Federal Constitution. He said:

For the second time a Massachusetts Legislature has enacted a law to enforce the Federal Constitution. For the second time, this measure has been referred to the citizens of the State for approval. Last year 48 per cent of the eligible voters lacked either the ambition or the courage to express themselves in the referendum. Once the battle-cry of the Bay State was "No taxation without representation," it was not exercised by hundreds of thousands. Are the citizens of the State less in love with self-government than the men of 1776?

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in a case decided last June, said, "By the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, concurrent power to enforce its provisions is conferred upon Congress and upon the several states. The duty rests as strongly upon one as upon the other."

**Patriotism in Issue**  
The historic, patriotic attitude of Massachusetts is in question. Devotion to that attitude made Calvin Coolidge Governor and later President of the United States. Rejection of this measure will not legalize the sale of beer or wine, but it will encourage the lawbreaker. Its adoption will promote efficiency in government, make enforcement more effective and bring about more speedy justice. It will not increase the costs of government but will use existing officers.

William M. Forgrave, superintendent of the central-western district of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, was also a speaker at the meetings. Mr. Forgrave declared that liquor is being sold in Worcester and that the authorities are doing comparatively little to prevent it. He pleaded for an aroused public sentiment which would result in action upon the part of local officials.

## English Declared Wasting

**Millions in Liquor Drinking**  
HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 19.—Deriding reports that Europeans know how to drink temperately, Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, said here yesterday that a visit abroad this summer showed him where hundreds of millions is being wasted for drink.

He told the congregation in Second Baptist Church that England is spending half the amount of its debt to this country for drink each year. Many women patronize English saloons, he said, with baby carriages parked outside. He urged his listeners to vote, asserting that failure to do so was making a man an ally of every enemy of good government. His speech virtually opens the league campaign for ratification of the enforcement act passed by the last Legislature.

## BROADER ENGINEER COURSES ADVOCATED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19.—Broadening of the engineering courses in New England colleges, in order to prepare the graduate for his duties as a citizen instead of merely as a spe-

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cialist in a particular line, should be the aim of the New England branch of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, according to the opinion expressed by the various speakers at the meeting held at the Rhode Island State College on Saturday.

## MR. BELDEN PROMOTED BY LIBRARY TRUSTEES

Establishing the office of director of library, the trustees of the Boston Public Library, meeting Saturday, promoted Charles F. D. Belden, librarian, to that position. At the same time Frank H. Chase, custodian of Bates Hall, was designated reference librarian, and Miss Della Jean Deery, clerk of the corporation and assistant in the office of the librarian as executive secretary to the director.

## STATE OFFERS COURSE IN "SAFE DRIVING"

Safe driving is one of the purposes of the State University extension course for automobile owners, which begins at the Massachusetts Normal Art School, at Exeter and Newbury streets next Thursday evening. The class will be in two sections, one meeting at 6 and one at 8 o'clock. Arthur Ashworth, automobile expert, will be the instructor. Colored charts will be used for illustration.

Except for a nominal charge to cover enrollment and the textbook furnished, membership in the class is free to men and women living in Massachusetts. Statistics compiled by the state registrar of motor vehicles, Frank W. Goodwin, indicate that not all accidents occur from carelessness, but that many result from the lack of knowledge on the part of the operator about the mechanism and construction of the car.

## SHEEP DEVELOPMENT WORK TO CONTINUE

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 19 (Special).—The New Hampshire agricultural experiment station has arranged with the Dr. Alexander Graham Bell Estate to take over the sheep development work conducted for many years by the famous inventor. This work was under the personal direction of Dr. Bell for 30 years on his Nova Scotia farm and the New Hampshire authorities propose to continue it.

During the last 15 years this experiment station, under its federal funds, has been investigating the subject of sheep breeding with a view to determining the closeness with which the characters of hybrids are fixed, and the endeavor has been to produce a sheep which would combine some of the best features of wool and the mutton types and that would be particularly profitable under New England conditions.

## METHODIST UNITY PROJECTED

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Methodists from 20 states and Alaska attended services which marked the celebration of the one hundred and fifty-seventh anniversary of the John Street Methodist Church, the Mother of Methodism in America. The speaker was Bishop W. N. Ainsworth of Macon, Ga., a member of the Southern Methodist Church. He said that a plan of federation of the Northern and Southern Methodists had been completed and would be submitted at the Northern General Conference at Springfield, Mass., in May.

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## "Character Is the Main Thing," Declares Educator to Principals

Dr. Henry Neumann Affirms That Public School Is Best Fitted for Its Development

"Character is the main thing at which our schools should aim," declared Dr. Henry Neumann, author and leader of the Society for Ethical Culture, Brooklyn, N. Y., addressing the Boston School Principals Association at the Abraham Lincoln School this afternoon. He continued:

It is quite possible to cultivate intellect and to cultivate certain graces of manner without developing finer and stronger men and women. Many a person can pass an intelligence test and keep out of jail without being morally courageous, honorable, fair-minded, and public-spirited. Among other things, our public schools can teach a lesson badly needed today, namely, that of tolerance and respect for those who are unlike ourselves.

The public school is best fitted to develop the kind of character needed in democracy. It brings together children from many different kinds of homes. In a true democracy, people do not insist that all the members shall be exactly alike. They respect one another's differences. They unite on the hopes and aspirations which, for all their divergences, they nevertheless have in common. The school which trains children to live up to these requirements is performing one of the most important services required for the democracy of today and tomorrow. Democracy is much more than a matter of majority rule and honest elections. It is a means to training

strong, upstanding, kind, thoughtful, self-directing, public-spirited men and women.

These results do not come chiefly from preaching to the children. Along with lessons in conduct must come the chance to put the better ideals into school practice. This explains why the best schools today give children the opportunity to do many kinds of work together. Instead of spending most of their time in their seats listening to the teacher or answering her questions, the children are busy modeling with clay, painting, hammering, sawing, gardening or studying in groups by themselves almost as if there were no teacher present. There is a good deal more moving around.

To the old-fashioned observer, all this may at first seem like encouraging disorder. In a little while, however, one is quickly struck by the fact that the children in such a school are certainly as well behaved as they were in the older kind, and frequently much better behaved. The explanation is simple. Children, as a rule, behave badly only when their school work fails to interest them. Once, however, they are genuinely interested in what they do, the discipline comes to them naturally. Nay more; it is a better kind of order when the children are their own guardians. The truest kind of order is the which is self-imposed. The best preparation for freedom is to begin just as early as possible in being one's own director.

## YALE UNIVERSITY GETS WAR POSTERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—Yale University has received the collection of war posters from Charles B. Whitteley '94L, of New London, Conn., and his son, Charles B. Whitteley Jr., '21S., of Hartford, Conn., which they have been gathering for many years. The collection numbers 1253 pieces, of which 577 were published by or in the United States. The remainder are foreign, and represent 25 countries that issued posters during the World War.

The United States posters include those published by the army, the navy, the marines, and the national guards; the shipping board, the food administration, and the similar official bureaus. It includes also complete sets of the various Liberty Loan and war savings stamps posters. Some of these American posters are signed by the artists, and in some cases, such as the eight posters by George Bellows depicting German atrocities in Belgium, only a few copies were ever made. Among the artists represented are: Edwin Howland Blashfield, Frank Brangwyn, Howard Chandler Christy, Kenyon Cox, Harrison Fisher, J. Montgomery Flagg, Charles Dana Gibson, Edward Penfield, Joseph Pennell, Willy Pogany, Henry Reuterdahl, Jessie Wilcox Smith, and Clarence Underwood.

## KIWANIANS TO GET "GRAND OPERA TIPS"

"How to Listen to Grand Opera Music" will be explained to members of the Kiwanis Club of Boston at their luncheon in the Boston City Club tomorrow noon by Charles D. Isaacson, lecturer and writer on music, and member of the San Carlos Opera Company. According to the club bulletin, Mr. Isaacson will answer the question, "Has Grand Opera Any Value for the Tired Business Man?"

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# AERONAUTICS

by E. P. WARNER

## Aerial Germany

DURING the past two years, and especially since that day in May, 1922, when the definite prohibition laid on German construction of aircraft by the Treaty of Versailles expired, French suspicion of German military preparations has centered largely around an alleged effort on the part of the Teuton to put himself in a position to control the air. The constant fear of what German aircraft might do to France if war were again to come has been shown in a score of news dispatches, but particularly by the suspicion, often voiced in the last few months, that the numerous forced landings of French commercial airplanes flying over German territory during the last few months have been due to malevolent activities on the part of German scientists sending out radio impulses to disable ignition systems. Yet more recently, within the last few days, comes the report of a Macedonian flyer by Rene Fonck, the great French military pilot and now a member of the Chamber of Deputies, declaring that Germany has built an "aerial ring" around France.

The first story should receive first attention, and it may be disposed of on the universal rule that it is unwise to seek a complex explanation to account for observed facts when a simple one seems fully to suffice. Airplanes still have forced landings occasionally, and machines traveling at high speed with engines of war-time design and essentially of military type are particularly liable to trouble. The writer himself has been engaged, long before the occupation of the Ruhr had brought matters to a head, in a forced landing on one of the lines of the company which has had all the trouble over Germany in the last few months, and a number of his acquaintances have had similar experiences. The number of descents while flying between Strasbourg and Prague since last spring has been large, to be sure, but it has not been too far in excess of the ordinary figures to be beyond accounting for by a little run of misfortune. So, while it is not inconceivable that it may some day be possible to project through the medium of the Hertzian waves a large enough amount of energy to stop the engine of a flying airplane, and so to control it that the effect would be confined to a particular machine aimed at, at least such an achievement seems outside the realm of immediate probability, and it is quite unnecessary to invoke it as an explanation for the recent troubles which have resulted in a number of airplanes remaining in German hands.

**Unquestioned Authority.** Turning to the second of the news dispatches already mentioned, anything that Captain Fonck says on any phase of aeronautical development whether technical or political, is of interest by virtue of his fame and of the unquestioned authority with which he speaks. The points that he makes should then be analyzed with care and in detail.

The most important statement, from a purely technical point of view, bears on specifications as issued by the Germans for "super-planes." The specifications embody the use of metal construction, cantilever wings of exceptional strength, superchargers to maintain the engine power at high altitudes, and variable pitch propellers to make it possible to gain the fullest advantage from a super-charger. Of these four requirements, however, only one, the third, is essentially military in its nature. Metal construction has been used in most of the commercial airplanes built in Germany, as well as in many machines of all types produced in many other countries by factories free from any suspicion of German connections, since the war. Cantilever wings have been the subject of recent comment in this column, and it was shown that they are rapidly gaining acceptance for certain purposes all over the world, and that, on the whole, they present greater advantages for commercial than for military service. In fact, one airplane constructor (not in Germany) has had the experience of seeing a commercial cantilever monoplane which he had designed rejected by his government and refused a subsidy primarily because it would not be suitable for adaptation to military flying.

## Significance of Stronger Wings

The fact that the wings are required to be of greater relative strength than heretofore, if the report is correct, does suggest that allowance is being made for a material increase of load at some time in the future, presumably through the substitution of a more powerful engine than that originally installed but possibly as the direct result of an addition of armament.

If a supercharger is to be used, the military motive will be fairly clear under present conditions, although supercharged engines may come into use in the commercial operations of the future. No supercharged airplane, however, can be built in Germany at the present time. The regulations made under the Treaty of Versailles, which are enforced like the other charges laid upon Germany in the direction of disarmament, by an international commission and which have a number of years yet to run, expressly forbid designing airplanes to climb to an altitude of more than 13,000 feet. The use of a supercharger is effectively barred. More than a year ago the vacuum test chamber in the German governmental laboratory at Aldershot, where engines had been tested under high-altitude conditions in a manner similar to that of our own Bureau of Standards, was closed down because of lack of funds and lack of need for such studies in Germany. In the actual practical development of superchargers, so far as the progress in the various countries is known, Germany lags distinctly behind. The largest amount of work along that line has been done in the United States and France, with Great Britain close behind.

Finally, as to the variable pitch propeller, its use is quite logical if the

maximum of over-all power plant efficiency is desired. Such propellers have been used to improve performance in numerous instances in the United States.

## No Doubt of Competition

There is, of course, no doubt that a strong desire to occupy the position of a first-class power in the air exists in Germany. The continued granting of fuel subsidies and the uninterrupted operation of commercial air lines through such times of political and economic stress as the last few weeks furnish sufficient evidence of that. It is, however, equally indubitable that the restrictions laid upon German builders of aircraft have made it impossible for her to advance directly to that position within the next few years. Research will presumably continue to be prosecuted energetically, but there is nothing directly sinister in that. Those factories which stay in Germany will pick up orders where they can, and will cater to the German air lines, but they can constitute but little threat to France, aircraft industry firmly entrenched and kept steadily supplied with orders for the rebuilding of the equipment of an air force which has now, accented solely by fear of future attack from the east, been made incomparably the largest and most modern in the world.

Captain Fonck's final points are that German capital has established factories for the manufacture of airplanes in the smaller European countries, and in particular in those surrounding France, and that Germany dominates the Russian aircraft industry. Both are true beyond all challenge, and it is natural that it should be so.

## Exodus of German Factories

Folk, the most widely known of those who built airplanes for Germany during the war, had already returned to Holland before the Treaty of Versailles had taken effect. Since the restrictions became effective, there has been a "flight from the treaty" of German airplane factories paralleled only by the "flight from the mark" of German capital, and nearly all of the most prominent constructors have moved their factories or established branch plants in Italy, Switzerland, Estonia, Russia or some other neighboring country. The development has been an inevitable one. Unquestionably the German industry would like to be in a position to build military airplanes which could immediately be used by Germany if, for any reason, the treaty goes into the discard, and for that reason alone they must wish freedom from allied surveillance of their research and their experimental design. Quite aside from any direct patriotic motive, however, there is an economic advantage in getting out of reach of the restrictions. The small nations of Europe, to say nothing of

# TWILIGHT TALES

## Jenny Sunflower Loses the Sun

YES, Jenny Sunflower lost the sun. She actually did. No, it had not set in the west. It disappeared at noon, right before her eyes, while she was looking straight up in the sky at it. There were no clouds in the sky, so she could not accuse a cloud of hiding it.

All morning Jenny had been tagging the sun about as usual. She was thinking she never had seen it look so round and big and handsome, when suddenly it began to disappear. Yes, it did. It looked for the world as if some one had bitten a piece out of it—the way a tart looks when you bite a piece out of one side. Jenny could scarcely believe her eyes—and she was looking with every one of them, every one of her dozens and dozens of eyes. The longer she looked, the more the sun disappeared, until at last there remained only a narrow crescent.

Could there possibly be a giant huge

Russia, are in the market for military airplanes, which they are unable to build for themselves at the moment, and the German manufacturers are naturally desirous of being in a position to compete for such business. It constitutes a large part of their hope of livelihood. In the Spanish competition of last spring, for example, half a dozen French firms and two or three from England were opposed by the products of two factories which, five years ago, were operating in Germany.

The German penetration into Russia is a long story in itself. Its discussion must be postponed.

In summary, then, much of Captain Fonck's pronouncement is based on evident fact, and French fears are easy to understand, although the present French air force is of a size to be well beyond danger from any direct German attack for some time to come. Given the existing international situation, however, and the treaty restrictions as they stand, it is hard to see how the facts could have been otherwise.

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enough to eat the sun? That is what Jenny asked herself. She looked east; she looked south; she looked west; she looked north. But she could see no giant.

Night came suddenly from nowhere at all. It was not exactly dark, but like moonlight. The birds stopped singing, looked about in surprise, then tucked their heads under their wings. The bats opened their eyes sleepily and stretched their wings, wondering why their sleep had been so short. The four-o'clocks thought their wrist watches must have stopped. They wound them up and jumped into bed as quick as cats. For the first time in their lives the morning-glory and the moonflower were awake at the same time. That is to say, the morning-glory was half asleep and the moonflower half awake. They smiled at each other, while the morning-glory said: "Good night" and the moonflower said: "Good morning." Jenny Sunflower saw all these strange happenings while she was looking east, south, west and north.

When she looked up again the dear old sun had completely disappeared and the moon was in its place. The moon was doing its best to make things appear bright and cheerful, but nothing could console Jenny. She wept with every one of her many, many eyes. Beautiful colored lights were darting about the moon, but they could not make up to her for the loss of the sun. Nothing could take the place of it!

Wonder of wonders! Through her tears, Jenny saw something bright peeping out ever so little from behind the moon. She shook the tears from her eyes and stared. The sun again! The more she stared, the more the sun came out from behind the moon. In

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fact, she could not see the moon any longer, only the sun with a piece bit out of the other side. The bit-out piece kept getting smaller and smaller and the sun bigger and bigger. At last the sun was its dear old round self again!

The birds popped their heads out from under their wings and looked about them with a foolish air. The bats flew back to their hiding-places and hung themselves up by the toes, well content to finish their sleep. The four-o'clocks hopped out of bed and shook their wrist watches. They decided to exchange them for alarm clocks. The morning-glory woke and blushed to think what a trick the sun had played on her. The moonflower went back to sleep, smiling because she had caught a glimpse of the sun, something a moonflower had never before been able to do.

Jenny Sunflower smiled and laughed, as she tagged the sun around more than ever, if possible. She watched till the last bit of color faded from the sunset, then she turned to the east in order to catch the first faint glow of the sunrise. That shows how much she loved the sun. So you can understand how she felt when she thought she had lost her beautiful, bright sun forever and ever.

Heigh-ho, heigh-ho! the tricky old fellow has set, right while we were talking about him. So that ends this Twilight Tale!

**ODD FELLOWS' ANNIVERSARY**  
WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Manitoba Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. The original membership was half a dozen, and today there are 30,000 Odd Fellows in the province, 650 of which comprise the membership of the pioneer lodge, No. 1. There are 93 lodges in Manitoba, 110 in Saskatchewan, and 113 in Alberta. One of the leading figures at the jubilee celebration was B. D. Deering, grand secretary, who has been an Odd Fellow for 52 years.

When she looked up again the dear old sun had completely disappeared and the moon was in its place. The moon was doing its best to make things appear bright and cheerful, but nothing could console Jenny. She wept with every one of her many, many eyes. Beautiful colored lights were darting about the moon, but they could not make up to her for the loss of the sun. Nothing could take the place of it!

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## EDUCATIONAL

Often Grotesque, Yet Beautiful  
Because Fruit of Child's Imagining

New York, N. Y.  
Special Correspondence  
TO THE list of pioneers in the education of children henceforth must be added the name of Prof. Franz Cizek, a very shy old man, who teaches art to a special class of 60 children in the Municipal Arts and Crafts School in Vienna.

Within the last few years his fame has traveled all over Europe as a teacher who manages to bring out of his small charges work that has amazed even the sophisticated Europeans. Derr, the well-known London publisher, has already published two books of the color work of the children in Cizek's class, for which Edmund Dulac, the eminent colorist, so enthralled by the work, wrote prefaces of rare understanding. The firm of Liberty—a name that is famous the world over for all that is beautiful in silken fabrics and the colors and designs thereon—has bought up many of the charming and fantastic designs by the children. Exhibitions of the work of the class have already been shown to amazed crowds in London, Berlin and other continental capitals, and a number of American journals have sought to print the arresting woodcuts done by the little Viennese child-artists.

From a commercial point of view, the school is eminently successful, but for most thinking people the greatest interest of the professor's work lies in its pedagogic value. To the lay observer the children in this class seem to be ordinary children; and indeed they are guaranteed by their teacher not to be geniuses. In fact, he thinks that only about 50 per cent of them have talent.

## Between 6 and 15

The age of the children is from 6 years to 15. From their work exhibited on the walls of their schoolroom and their published work, one is convinced that they are surely geniuses or super children; from their looks—clear-eyed, apple-cheeked and laughing—and their teachers' assurance, they are just every-day, imaginative, playful youngsters, the offspring of Viennese working and middle-classes.

The teaching methods of Professor Cizek are very simple: He doesn't teach at all! Method, he says, poisons art. In his class he makes no suggestions to his children unless they first ask. He gives no orders. What he does give in sympathy and love to

stimulate the youthful imaginations. Every child, he feels, is a potential artist, or poet, or dancer, with many beautiful and fantastic thoughts and designs lying dormant in its mind awaiting the magic touch of sympathy to make them flower.

## No Regulation Routine

The days of large classes of cowed children copying with tedious exactness the dusty plaster cast and the badly arranged still-life of utensils and dull vegetables are gone forever. If the children of Vienna want to draw from still life groups and otherwise follow the regulation routine of art instruction they must go to classes other than those of Professor Cizek. Coming to his class the children are asked to follow no rules. There is no heavy-handed or petty discipline and no moth-eaten traditions to be dumbly followed.

Norman Matson, the writer, tells a little story of one of his visits to the school which throws an interesting sidelight on the children and their professor. Going into the schoolroom one day he saw that one of the little girls had a fuzzy pup which frolicked at her desk. He asked the teacher about it.

"Oh," he said, "she is very fond of the dog, and we said yes when she pleaded to bring him in. Now they are both content and I don't doubt that she draws better!"

In this strange schoolroom the students are as happy as they might be out in the streets playing the games their fancies told them. For here they are neither constrained or restrained. Here the free flowers of their lovely childish imaginations are allowed to ripen into expressive fruit. The work from their brush or pencil or knife is never changed. If they have imagined a house to stand in that fashion then it must be so, says the teacher. No matter how grotesque the finished work may seem to an outsider to the smiling old man it is beautiful—the fruit of a child's imagination.

This happy school, where the children have turned out such remarkable woodcuts, pictures and statues, proposes soon to hold an exhibition of its work in New York, Boston and other American cities. For one reason is that it needs money to go on with its good work as the Austrian Government has withdrawn the state subsidy; and for another it is very anxious to show its results to the people of America.



From a Block Print by a Thirteen-Year Old Pupil in Dr. Cizek's School

## Preparation Departments—A Vexed Question

London, Eng.

Special Correspondence

ONE of the questions that is being much discussed in English educational circles is that of preparatory departments in secondary schools. This is one of the very few points upon which different sections of the teaching profession are not agreed, the elementary school teachers taking one view, and a section of the secondary teachers another. In this article the attitude of the elementary school section of the profession will be given, the reply forming the subject of the next article.

Before the question can be properly grasped the fact must be understood that the English primary or elementary school is not the "junior section" of the secondary school. It contains children up to the age of 14, only a few pupils being transferred through scholarship at 11 to the secondary school. Thus its curriculum is not necessarily intended to lead up to that of the secondary school. Further, in the present day the difference between the secondary and elementary school is not purely educational. It is also one of class, or social amenity. Elementary schools are free, whilst the majority of secondary school pupils are fee-paying. A situation thus exists in which the bulk of the children below 12 years of age attend the elementary schools, while a minority, the children of parents who can afford to pay fees, attend the junior departments of the secondary schools, undergoing a course of elementary education but not in the elementary schools.

Recently the Board of Education has taken steps to decrease the number of these junior departments, the method chosen being to insist on the same fee being charged as is charged for older (and genuinely secondary) pupils. This step has been supported by the elementary school teachers. Several reasons are put forward for this attitude.

## Class Distinctions

The first argument is that of the abolition of social distinctions. The existence of two kinds of publicly

supported schools, educating children of the same age (under 12), in one of which is to be found only children of parents who can afford to pay fees, is said to encourage and foster class-exclusiveness. If an elementary education subsidized by the Government is required, it is argued that this should be provided in one kind of school open to all children. The effect upon the young child of this early segregation on class lines is such as to beget a class outlook for the rest of his life. This at least is the argument.

In reply to the objection that conditions with regard to buildings, equipment, size of classes and playing-fields are not of a proper standard in the elementary school, the advocates of the "single school" argue that the presence of pupils from superior homes would form the most effective means of stimulating the authorities in the provision of better conditions. Parents of a higher social standing simply would not tolerate a low standard of accommodation for their children.

## Co-ordination and Accommodation

In the next place, it is pointed out that so long as the elementary school is not looked upon as the natural feeder of the secondary school, but only a subsidiary source of supply, the present lack of co-ordination between the two institutions will continue. The children in the preparatory departments will continue to receive a different kind of elementary education from the children of their own age in the elementary schools.

Further there is today a patent lack of accommodation for pupils desiring secondary education. Numbers

of children fitted for, and willing to receive, a course in the secondary schools, are turned away every year with their needs unsatisfied, because of a shortage of room. Their places, it is argued, are occupied to a large extent by the thousands of children below 12 years who should be receiving their early education in the elementary school.

## Economy

The argument which naturally appeals to the Board of Education is that of financial saving. Although fees are paid for pupils in the preparatory departments, yet since the schools receive local and state grants, the fees do not cover the whole cost. In fact, and this point is stressed by the opponents of the departments, the child in a secondary school, despite payment of fees, receives a larger subsidy toward his education from public funds than the child who attends the elementary school free of cost to himself. The transfer of children from preparatory departments to elementary schools would thus effect a substantial saving of public money.

Finally there is the argument of unity. The abolition of the preparatory departments, and the attendance of all children below 12 in the elementary school, would make for the unification and simplification of the education system.

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## The Motivation of Spelling

Kansas City, Mo.

Special Correspondence

SPELLING habits, it is quite generally agreed, are formed unconsciously, and we spell from habit rather than through our ability to apply hair-splitting rules that we have learned.

Traditionally, we have taken our quota of words, all arranged in alphabetical order, and spelled them. More recently, we have spelled and defined words that relate to specific lines of business, only to misspell the same words when we met them again. Spelling of itself is usually dull; it does not capture the interest nor arouse enthusiasm. Possibly this is because dissociated words are stored away in the mind's gallery with no harmony of thought to bind them together, or to bring them forth at will.

It is readily conceded that any educational matter, and surely this includes spelling, must be made interesting in order to be effective. Does it not seem plausible then, that we take important and troublesome words and effect a correlation of spelling, sentence building and vocabulary helps, making one motivate the other?

## Words Misspelled

The writer has taken 4000 to 5000 words that are frequently misspelled, words that are confused as to spelling and meaning, as well as words that are mispronounced, and systematically marshaled them into short, thought-grasping sentences. They are not technical words, but words that function in everyday life. These sentences open a vast storehouse of knowledge without making great demands upon the student's time.

While the primary objective of these sentences is to create a spelling consciousness, the course must not be followed for its spelling value alone. Every sentence has something aside from spelling to make it worth while. It may be just a comma or a semicolon, or it may be a world of information that the student should add to his store of knowledge; it may be an inspirational message, which, if remembered, may help at some turning point in life.

Here is concrete memory training, for the thoughts are condensed, sequenced and correlated, and can be easily turned over in the student's mind as he goes about the mechanical work of the day.

Here, too, is supplemental English training for the child who has found it necessary to enter the money markets of commerce and industry without any high school training, and perhaps as soon as the laws permit.

## Closely Related

While the entire course is made up of sentences, the component parts are made to bear a close relation to one another by a systematic correlation of the subject matter and of words. Where desired, the lesson key will enable the student to classify sentences under given subjects.

The sentences are short—10, 15 and 20 words long, and 25 per cent of the words employed belong to the important or the troublesome class.

Facts about finance, advice on savings and investments; thoughts on civic matters and on affairs political and legal—all told or expressed in worth-while words wind themselves

through the lessons, and for each day there is some pithy sentence that seems intended for the student himself.

Words confused, both as to spelling and meaning, are arranged in close sequence throughout the lessons.

A difficult word used in one lesson is frequently defined in the next lesson, and through the use of other spelling words.

All of this makes for a continuity of thought that sustains interest from one lesson to another.

## Preparation

The student is urged to look up every unfamiliar word and fix its spelling, definition and pronunciation firmly in his thought. It is also suggested that he rewrite and rearrange the lessons, putting the subject matter under its respective heads; and the "words confused" in consecutive lines. He should focus his attention upon each word as he writes, and try to get a mental picture of its spelling.

While the material is not regarded as "business English," the spelling and the proper use of the words, together with the educational value of the material as a whole, will prove an asset to those who are preparing for business-pursuits. Where a typewriter is available, the lessons afford excellent practice material, for through typing them we train not only the fingers, but the memory as well.

Educators agree that this course is original, and different from the conventional English texts now on the market. Teachers of seventh grade, and above, will find these short comprehensive lessons helpful in giving daily drills. The words may be hard at first, but which, we ask, seems the most logical—to have a pupil spend long hours reading and writing words that are already in his vocabulary, or to give him "mental gymnastics" for a part of his school day?

The following is an example of the lessons presented by a course of this kind:

## LESSON 12

Is the currency used in our insular possessions, the Philippine Islands, for instance, the same size as that used in the states?

A business letter is a tangible thing. On it, the recipient unconsciously bases his impression of your product.

Does the phrase "marking time" mean being in a stationary position?

An eminent theologian and a prominent business man may both have prestige, but the adjectives are rarely interchangeable.

Uncle Sam is always generous. He sometimes looks upon the tax evader as one who has an erroneous interpretation of the laws.

Neither contentment nor happiness is consistent with idleness. Idleness is said to be the mother of vice.

Note to student: Look for "aisle," "basin" and "phase" in next lesson.

Pronounce: "prestige." C. H. S.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Architecture

Beauty of Design  
in City Skyscrapers

An interview with John Mead Howells and Raymond F. Hood, joint winners of the First Prize in The Chicago Tribune Competition.

By MARY L. STEPHENSON

THROUGHOUT the history of the world, beautiful cities with beautiful buildings have been made possible only where there has been vision. If the De Medici had not made Florence what it is, we would not travel to Italy today to behold this architectural grandeur. If Baron Hausman had not inspired the builders and designers, Paris would not have become one of the most beautiful cities in the world. If our own early fathers had not made Washington what it is, the American people would not take the intense pride in their capital city that they now do.

Such was the statement of John Mead Howells, who, with Raymond F. Hood, has recently won the first prize of \$100,000 for their design for the new Tribune Building in Chicago.

It was because a recent exhibit of all the designs submitted in this contest had caused the writer suddenly to visualize a future city of towered and turreted skyscrapers, each rearing its head aloft against a Maxwell Parrish sky, that she sought out these two architects in their joint offices to ask them more about this particular type of architecture, as exemplified in the buildings in his own Manhattan. When he spoke of certain things in France and Belgium, his French was not the faltering words of an American business man upon whom has been laboriously grafted a few foreign phrases, but the unmistakable fluency and accent of one who has learned the language as a child. His is the refinement and culture that comes of a refined and cultured background.

**Tower Type as a Goal**

On a table in the office where we sat was a plaster model of the prize-winning design, and in a frame leaning against the wall was a colored drawing of a polychrome tower structure designed as an office building for one of America's biggest industries. "That is entirely Mr. Hood's design," remarked Mr. Howells, as he introduced his associate who had just come in.

Mr. Hood at once dovetailed himself into our discussion by pointing out the fact that the tower type of structure is the natural decorative goal of an architect, in designing tall buildings. "But this type of architecture, I soon learned, demands something more than creative beauty on the part of its designer. It also requires vision on the part of the man making the investment. Vision and a willingness to see some proportion of the building cost go into that part of the structure not utilitarian in purpose and which cannot be counted upon to bring in its cost."

For instance, the Chicago Tribune Building proper will run up to a height of 280 feet, while the decorative top pointing skyward for 140 feet more will alone represent a tremendous cost. And since, according to the Chicago municipal law, this portion of the building cannot be made habitable, it cannot be counted upon for any direct money return.

But whether it be altruism, or self advertisement, or some other motive, there are some who still find such an investment worth while. They evidently figure on other returns. It may be their monument to the city which the live, or it may be a personal love of glory or an impersonal love of beauty; but the fact remains that to such men we owe an occasional break in the monotony of the white tiled, brick upon brick, box-like design of structure that lines the average city business street.

"Such men as Bush and Woolworth and the men behind that building there," remarked Mr. Hood, pointing to the model, "not only have vision but they take a keen zest in the building game. Men of money who have a natural talent for this sort of thing get more real fun out of putting up a monumental building than they do out of private yachts, stables, golf or any other of the rich man's diversions."

**Financial Vision Needed**

"But when you go to the money lenders, it is different again. They are likely to tell you that the only way to get credit is to represent the vanity of the architect. Well, call it vanity or what you like, if there is to be beauty in design, it takes more than the vision of the designer. It means vision also on the part of those who are putting up the money."

This brought us back to the prize winning design and I asked if a tower was stipulated in the competition. "No," it was Mr. Hood who answered, "but one could read between the lines that there would be no quibbling over the extra cost. This gave free scope to the creative imagination of the contestants and the decorative superstructure was the natural result. And as Mr. Howells has remarked, there would be little of beauty in Rome and the other Italian cities or in the modern structures here and abroad without vision and a love of beauty on the part of builders and designers."

Here Mr. Hood was called from the room and I turned to ask Mr. Howells what had been the first tower building to be erected in New York City. "The Tribune Building on Park Row was put up about 1850, I should say, and had what was called the Tribune Tower. Later this was built around when additional stories were added. Then came the World Building, with its yellow globe. Then the Singer and Metropolitan towers, the Banker's Trust, and then the tallest of all, the Woolworth. This one can never be equaled, as it was the last to be erected before the new municipal law limited the height of public buildings and required the zoning system."

"The Heckscher building on Fifth Avenue is the first to come under this new building law, and its very large ground area enabled it to reach the height it does."

Then it was that Mr. Howells proposed that we adjourn to his own offices around the corner, where he could show me some drawings by Harvey Corbett illustrating this so-called zoning system. For he soon saw this questioning scribe had little more than an a-b-c knowledge of things architectural, and with characteristic kindness he wanted to make it as clear as possible.

I only wish I could make a word picture that would be as clear as were these photographs together with Mr. Howells' lucid explanation. A set of four drawings showed a block building rising to a certain height and then looking as if some giant hand had taken an hold of all four corners and drawn them up into a peak.

"This first drawing represents some plastic material—might be butter," suggested my mentor, "and shows just how much the building must be made to recede as it goes up beyond a specified height in order to conform to the building restrictions and let in light to the street below. The next one shows these sloping facades cut into angles and each story made to recede a certain amount. The next and you have a square section cut straight down through the center, while the last one shows the finished structure with its ins and outs permitting both light and air to get down into all parts of the building."

The height permitted before this gradual recession begins varies in different cities and in New York City it is in definite proportion to the ground area. "One can't buy the streets in New York," added Mr. Howells, "so that a city block is the largest set ground area available even for the loftiest skyscraper."

"In no American city is the building congestion as acute as on the island of Manhattan where the enormous land values and the constantly increasing demands for building space has resulted in the buildings mounting to heights unknown in any European city."

This has made veritable cañons of some of the downtown streets. There are sections in the financial districts where the streets grow dark when it is yet quite light in the heavens above. The question the city fathers faced was how to make some of that light available below and so it was that the zoning system in the construction of tall buildings became a municipal law.

But this system of "staggered stories" holds only for the front and rear, I also learned, so that the side walls remain straight for neighboring ones to fit up against.

While talking to Mr. Howells I was also covering the unusual charm of his offices. They so plainly indicated that to this man architecture was not only a vocation but an avocation. It might represent a business but it also represented art and beauty. One enters the basement doorway of a converted house on Lexington Avenue and mounts a shallow winding stairway of stone. This leads direct into a reception room from which opens off the private office of its owner and the workroom of his staff. When his young woman secretary invited me to take

struction of tall buildings became a municipal law.

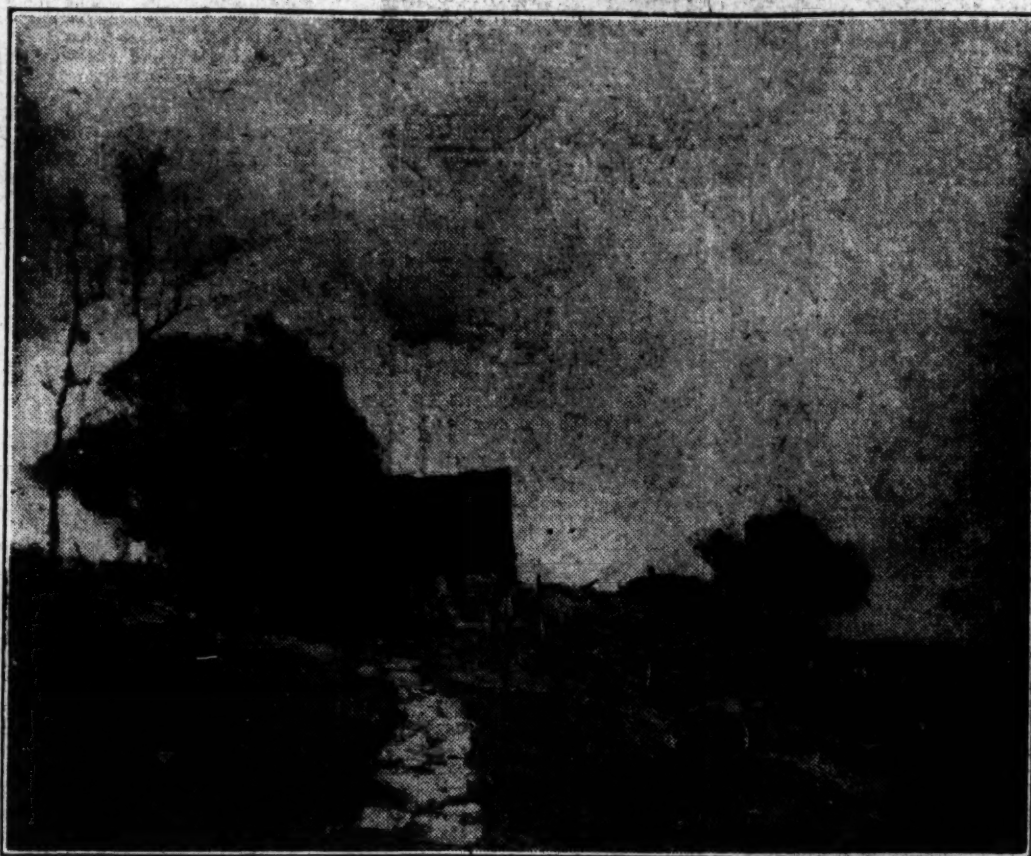
great building project is the first step in this educational work.

"We expect to have an exhibition of all the competition drawings sometime early in October here in New York," said Mr. Howells, "and the winners will be invited to come over for it." In his capacity of advisory architect Mr. Howells not only has a place on the jury of award but will keep close watch on the erection of these buildings.

He and Mr. Hood as joint winners in an American competitive contest as sponsors of an architectural competition abroad, are well qualified to speak on what is necessary if American cities are to have sky-scrapers with beauty of design. And both men declare that this calls for vision—vision not only on the part of the designer and builder but that same vision on the part of the financial group behind the project.

Without question the string section this year is the best we have ever had with regard to both quality and volume of tone, and in the alacrity to react to the wishes of the leader. If this is true of the most important choir of the orchestra, a new first clarinet has been engaged. G. Grise, and others in various sections of the orchestra that needed new blood.

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"Ross Turner's House," From Painting by Chauncey F. Ryder

CHAUNCEY RYDER'S landscape has brought into art exhibitions of recent years a new personal note, an individual lyrical interpretation of the New England countryside. In the general exhibition of works by modern Americans now on at the Casson Gallery, Boston, may be seen "Ross Turner's House," among other pictures by Mr. Ryder.

The composition is rugged in its simplicity—just an old cottage snugly tucked under a great tree, a trail of stone flags across the light green of the pasture, a few balancing accessories, and a luminous cloud form blotting out in the sky just the right amount of blue that was not needed. "Foggy Day" is another poetic canvas by the same painter.

In the same exhibition is a handsome nocturne, "Silence of Night," by W. Eaton; "Summer Day in Connecticut," an admirable small landscape by Charles H. Davis; "The Lock Keeper's Home," by E. W. Redfield; "Deerfield River," and "Evening Sunlight," by Gardner Symons; and paintings by Henry Hammond Ahl, Robert Henri, Edward Volkert, Murray Bewley and Douglas Volk. Also on view are dry points by Lewis Baumer.

**Free University, Brussels**

One of Mr. Howells' latest achievements is a program for the construction of new buildings for the free university of Brussels. He was sent over on this mission by Mr. Hoover and was accompanied by Mr. Hood. After consulting with the King of Belgium, Burgomaster Max and others, ground was secured just outside Brussels, a general plan was laid out, and a competition started among Belgian architects for designs.

This work is being financed from funds of the Commission for Relief in Belgium which, under Mr. Hoover's leadership, had some \$20,000,000 left after its five years of Belgian relief work and which it felt should go back to the country for which it was intended. This money is to be divided among the universities and schools of Belgium and this

the rocking chair I felt I had entered a private home by mistake.

All around the walls at dado height was a frieze of photographs of some of Mr. Howells' more important designs. Between two stained glass windows was a full-sized photograph of a flat-iron building that made you feel you could walk right up its steps and out the back wall onto the street again. A deak of old English oak occupied one side of the room while a drawing table had two tall stools covered with strips of leather pulled up in front of it. There were rugs scattered about and everything had a look of age and warmth. It was orderly without being forbidding. One felt it would help a lot in creating beautiful buildings to be able to do it in such a setting.

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Free University, Brussels

New Dances by Hindemith  
Played at Queen's Hall

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 16.—At Queen's Hall on Oct. 13 the symphony concerts made a good start with Wagner's overture to "The Mastersingers," under the conductorship of Sir Henry Wood, a musician whose ripe musicianship, sagacity, understanding and self-organization of all that is good in the old and new schools of composers, might well be called the English Hans Sachs.

The main business of the afternoon, however, lay with a work which has taken a strong hold on the London public, namely Gustav Holst's Suite, "The Planets," conducted by himself. Each hearing confirms earlier estimates of the extraordinary force of imagination and amplitude of power that went to its making. Taken all in all, the present performance was good, though less tense in energy than some that have been heard, and therefore less exciting in "Mars" and "Mercury" and "Jupiter" was as jolly as ever, and the marvelous "transformation" near the end of "Uranus" gave its unfailing thrill. It was a pity that the biggest thrill of all—the introduction of the small chorus of female voices in "Neptune"—should have been disappointed by the lack of cohesion between choir and band. Moreover, the important F double sharp in the coda were imperfect in intonation, the notes actually being much nearer F sharp than the semitone higher.

Mozart's Concerto in E flat, one of the least known and most beautiful of his works for solo violin, is very hard with that type of difficulty which sounds absolutely easy when mastered. Jacques Thibaud played it to perfection, and the same must be said of the orchestral accompaniment under Sir Henry Wood.

The novelty of the concert came at the end—the first performance in England of three Nusch-Nusch dances from a Burmese marionette play by Paul Hindemith. So much good has been spoken of this composer abroad, and his string quartet played in London last spring so clearly showed him to possess individuality, that rather high expectations had been raised. They may be one hopes they still will be fulfilled on a wider acquaintance with his other operas and chamber music, but the Nusch-Nusch dances were a disappointment. The first was attractive and clever in a bizarre vein. By No. 2, alas, monotony set in; the phrases succeeded one another with Mendelssohnian regularity, and four bars answered four bars in platitudinous patterns. By No. 3 people found it hard to keep their attention fixed. Apart from their stage setting, the dances are undistinguishable.

**Symphony Season in Minneapolis Opened**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 24 (Special Correspondence).—If one may judge from first impressions, the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra is destined to have one of the most satisfactory seasons in the 31 years of its history. Unencumbered by a solo-

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Week of Oct. 23 at 2 and 8. Beach 1724  
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BURKE & DURKIN FIVE BALAS  
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MADAME BESSON

**AMUSEMENTS**

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THE WHITE SISTERS in the Musical Comedy Success  
"TOPSY and EVA"  
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## Music News and Reviews

ist, the opening concert last Friday night held plenty of promise; for the personnel of the orchestra has been greatly improved by the addition of several new members of distinct ability.

Chief among these newcomers is Elias Breekin, concert master, but equally important is the addition of three members of the Verbrughen String Quartet: Jenny Cullen, violin; D. E. Nichols, viola, and J. Messeas, cello. It seems somewhat strange to have a woman a member of the violin section of the orchestra, but Miss Cullen is an exceedingly capable player, with a great deal of experience, and is quite as deserving of recognition as any of the other 85 members of the organization. In addition to the foregoing, a new first clarinetist has been engaged. G. Grise, and others in various sections of the orchestra that needed new blood.

Without question the string section this year is the best we have ever had with regard to both quality and volume of tone, and in the alacrity to react to the wishes of the leader. If this is true of the most important choir of the orchestra, a new first clarinetist has been engaged. G. Grise, and others in various sections of the orchestra that needed new blood.

One of the great difficulties with our orchestra in the past has been the wide diversity in tone quality of the violins. The players might possess technical facility and play perfectly in tune, and still leave an uncomfortable feeling, simply because of this unfortunate fact. This shortcoming has, in a large measure, been eliminated this year, to the great satisfaction of everybody concerned.

Four of the staunchest supporters of the orchestra passed on during the last few months, and the opening selection last Friday was played in their memory, the "Marche Funèbre" from the Beethoven "Eroica." Henri Verbrughen chose the fifth Tschokkowsky symphony for the principal number on the program, a rather happy selection, notwithstanding its pervading atmosphere of gloom, because the orchestra is perhaps as familiar with it as with anything in the repertory, and it proved a fine medium for the exploitation of the best qualities of the orchestra.

For a novelty the introduction to Bruck's "Bozely" was performed very beautifully, but the outstanding interpretation of the evening was that accorded the "Tannhäuser" overture and Venusberg music. In elasticity of expression and definiteness of objective this was a real achievement and established Mr. Verbrughen as a Wagnerian conductor of great ability.

**AMUSEMENTS**

**CHICAGO**

Studebaker Theatre NOW  
"The Furiously Fast and Unusually Funny Musical Revue"  
"I'LL SAY SHE IS"  
With the 4 MARY BROTHERS  
Wed. Mat. Best Seats \$1.50. Selling Nov.

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Los Angeles Philharmonic  
Begins Season Auspiciously

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence).—Prolonged applause at the beginning and flowers and ovations during as well as after the program added a festive touch to the opening afternoon concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra, under Walter Henry Rothwell, attended by an audience of little less than capacity size. Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, "The Merry Pranks of Till Eulenspiegel," by Richard Strauss, and the "Berlioz" suite by Debussy, formed the program. Well-nigh perfection of technical execution, rhythmic vigor, strong contrasts of shading, richness of tone that at times bordered on superabundance of volume, were the outstanding features of an inaugural performance which found Mr. Rothwell in full control of his orchestra, which, in turn, reacted to his strongly conceived interpretations with splendid precision from an ensemble point of view.

There have been few changes in the personnel. Alfred Brain, first horn, formerly of Queen's Hall Orchestra, London; Benjamin Klatzkin, first trumpet, formerly of the Minneapolis Symphony; Frederick Moritz, first bassoon, formerly of the Berlin Royal Opera, and Fritz Gaillard, solo cellist of the Amsterdam Concertgebouw, here as assistant principal, are the most important newcomers.

Altogether the orchestra, thanks to the generosity of its founder and sole patron, W. A. Clark Jr., includes an impressive number of prominent instrumentalists. In the first violin section, for instance, six players who have been first or second concertmaster in leading orchestras. A brilliant orchestra season may be anticipated.

The actors in the Oberammergau Passion Play, who are to visit America to exhibit their woodwork and handicraft in New York and other cities, will do no acting in the United States. Anton Lang will be in the party, as will Guy Mayer and Andreas Lang. One hundred and six Bavarian peasants in all will participate in the exposition of their quaint ways.

## AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK

**MOROSCO**  
"Scaramouche"  
A ROMANTIC PLAY by Rafael Sabatini  
THEATRE, W. 42d St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

**SELWYN**  
"BATTLING BUTLER"  
"Snappy, Speedy, Dancy, Musical Show"  
THEATRE, W. 42d St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

**LIBERTY**  
THEATRE, W. 42d St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

**MITZI**  
THEATRE, W. 42d St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

**John Golden's Success**  
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WITH ROBERTA ARNOLD  
At Little Theatre West "Splendid fun"  
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**ADRIENNE**  
The Speed  
Melody Sensation  
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Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30

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"Glorifying, Clean and Funny"  
American Humor.  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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"AREN'T WE ALL"  
THEATRE, W. 48th St.  
Saturday & Wed.  
George M. Cohan Presents

**"Two Fellows and a Girl"**  
THEATRE, W. 48th St.  
Saturday & Wed.  
George M. Cohan Presents

**RITZ**  
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Saturday & Wed.  
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Fest. Nov. 12-13. ROMAN AND JULIUS  
Fest. Nov. 19-20. CLONES SAT. EVE. NOV. 17

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## COLLEGE MEN TO TRAIN FOR EVENT

## I. S. A. to Develop 1500-Meter Swimmers to Represent U. S.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 23.**—To strengthen America's weakness in the 1500-meter swimming competition in next year's Olympic Games in Paris, the Intercollegiate Swimming Association yesterday at its annual fall meeting took action to develop college swimmers for that event.

It was pointed out that while the United States has ample talent for the 100-meter and 400-meter classes, the country must take prompt action to qualify for the 1500-meter event. Delegates from the University of Pennsylvania and Yale University disclosed plans which might result in a development of desirable talent. The situation was seen as an opportunity for some American college to produce a valuable pool of stars and Strippers for the Olympic Games.

The I. S. A. also decided to contribute \$50 to the financial campaign under way in the United States to develop

[illegible]

The attention of the delegates was called to several changes in the National Collegiate Athletic Association swimming rules, under which the A. A. A. aquatic competitions are conducted. The majority of these changes were minor and were designed to clarify the meaning of the phraseology of the rules. Some of the changes were made simply to clarify rules which were regarded as confusing. The new rules, which are in effect for the 1926 season, contain the following modification 2 of the rules, and provides that in dual meets when teams tie in the point score the meet will be determined by the number of relay races in the dual meets where more than two teams participate, but in which two teams dead-ended in the point score, or one team finished the relay race and the other was employed to determine the victorious team in the meet.

Y. S. A., this year will have at its disposal 100,000 bushels of grain and 100,000 bushels in width. This natatorium will replace the shallow pool the middies had at their disposal heretofore. With the new natatorium, the swimming officials are hopeful of inducing some of the important colleges to schedule swimming meets with the middies, which will have a seating capacity estimated at 1000.

No definite action was taken on the previous season's schedule. This matter will be arranged within a fortnight, it is expected. It was announced that the 1915 S. A. season will open at the University of California, where the middies will meet against Yale, or on Jan. 11, when the Laverne plans a water clash with Pennsylvania. The meeting was attended by the Leger, the Middie, and Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and C. C. N. Y.; the institutions holding full membership in the S. A. and the delegates from the N. Y. Brown, Massachusetts Tech, and Dartmouth, associate members in the I. S. A.

## WISCONSIN WINNER AT CROSS-COUNTRY

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 29 (Special).—Running over a heavy, soggy 4.9-mile course, University of Wisconsin's cross-country team defeated that of the University of Minnesota, 42 to 35 Saturday.

J. L. Brown '28, Minnesota, won in 26m. 16.3s.; J. L. Bergstresser '25, Wisconsin, was second; G. A. Riper '25, Wisconsin, third; J. E. Swingle '25, Minnesota, fourth; J. C. Reed '24, Wisconsin, fifth; E. B. Swingle '25, Wisconsin, sixth; Capt. G. H. Finkle '24, Wisconsin, seventh; R. S. Hopkins '26, Minnesota, eighth; R. S. Hopkins '25, Minnesota, ninth; L. L. Yye '25, Minnesota, tenth.

Minnesota's last quarter mile had a bad grade, and at places the mud was ankle deep. Wisconsin won by men running in a solid group. All Wisconsin runners were in the lead when they were running their first Conference race. The

men finished in close order. The race started at the men's gymnasium, the harbor running in a westerly direction of Lake Mendota, around marsh lands, and returning over the same course ending at the gymnasium.

**RITGERS WINS TEAM TITLE**

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Rutgers College won the team title in the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Cross-Country League championship race held over the six-mile course at the Y. M. C. A. building, with the low winning score of 29 points. Fordham University finished second with 52 points, followed by Cornell with 52 points, and the C. C. N. Y. were fourth with 53 points. The runner-up at New York University won the individual title when he sped over the course to the finish in 22 minutes and 40 seconds. Frank Powell, Rutgers' standard bearer, after a spectacular closing farling sprint of 100 yards, finished in 23 minutes and 40 seconds, a 10 yards advantage of about 10 yards. Powell's time for second position was 32m. 52s.

**MELLOR WINS ROAD RACE**

*A Special from Monitor Bureau*

**CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25.**—The second of a series of road races being held here will take place next Saturday, the distance to be in excess of 200 miles. The Illinois Athletic Club won the first race, a distance of four miles, in 20m. 20s. Mellor's time being 20m. 20s. Mellor's team mates, O. R. Collar and C. L. Seaton, were third and fourth, while Leonard McNeil of the Unique Athletic Club was second in 20m. 44s.

**SOCCER GAME ENDS IN TIE**  
**ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 25.**—Lehigh University and the United States Naval Academy played a soccer game today, the game ending in a tie at 4 all, after 90 minutes of play. The referee will play a extra period to decide the issue.

**PARKDALE C. C. WINS, IS 2 TO 0**  
**TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 25 (Special).**—Parkdale C. C. twice champions of the Ontario Rugby Union, defeated University of Toronto in a league game here yesterday, 12 to 0.







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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## Art: A Luxury or a Necessity?

I HAVE often wondered why art, which seems one of the first necessities to primitive man, should seem the extreme of luxury to the man who thinks himself civilized.

The subject is worth reflection. The first thing the savage does, when he has made sure of his safety and his food, is to adorn himself and his belongings. He will cover his body with elaborate patterns, however acute his discomfort in the process. He has hardly set up a house of his own before he is carving poles that hold it together or the totem at the door. He invents ornaments for his bowls and pots and baskets, even for the weapons he uses in the chase and in battle. He decorates the walls of his cave, if he lives in one, with drawings of animals and elaborate designs. He must have art at all times and in all places, and he would rather dispense with almost anything else were he forced to a choice. The art may be primitive, but it represents man's first striving to express beauty, and proves that to satisfy the striving is indispensable to his happiness.

Now compare this attitude with that of the Anglo-Saxons today. Resentment would be strong if anyone ventured to say they are not the most civilized people who ever lived, but if they are called upon to dispense with something, who can deny that their first choice falls upon art? Times are hard, expenses must be cut down, and art is the first sacrifice. New York pressmen strike, space is restricted in newspapers, and art again is the first victim. New Yorkers must go to the theater and the movies, whatever happens; we must pursue our favorite sports; also, these are the things we want to read about. If we read at all, but art is something quite aside from the daily life; therefore, with art, let our economy, either in money or space, begin.

This is so true that, in the end, it has made most people believe that art is really a luxury, and nothing more, and they are amazed that a man of intelligence could think it anything else. And yet, would the savage go out of his way to cultivate art if it were not as much a need as food and shelter? I cannot leave out of our mind the contrast between the primitive manner and ours of appreciating art. We talk incessantly of art, we write interminably about it, we are determined to have it taught in all our schools. And when the critical moment comes, we say art is a luxury; let us leave it out of our scheme of life, let us hear no more about it until prosperity returns and strikes are at an end. Why should this be so? Is it not a contradiction? Is there not something wrong somewhere, when what history proves to be a response to an instinctive craving for the beautiful, and what we ourselves at times are bent on developing, we should at other times treat as extravagance, as a useless self-indulgence, to be stifled and suppressed?

The more I think over this curious contradiction, the more convinced I become that the fault lies largely with the artist, that it is he who has gradually made himself and his work a luxury to the public. The poor public, bewildered by much talk of art, has been led to believe that art begins and ends with oil painting, though, when monuments are wanted, sculpture has its use. The public forgets that there is art—or rather that there should be—when there is anything but art—in the carpet on his floor, the paper on his walls, the plate he eats from, the glass he drinks out of. These are to the public trivial necessities, manufactured, and sold in shops. Art is oil painting "done by hand" by an artist in a large, luxurious, flamboyant studio, something as different from ordinary workrooms as he is different from ordinary men, and in this idea of art there can be no doubt that the painter has encouraged the public.

The modern exhibition gave him his chance. The largest space in the galleries, almost everywhere save in the Paris Salons, was devoted to paintings, and the disastrous result in the last century is an old story. Painters began to work for exhibitions rather than for themselves. If they wanted to attract attention, they had to please the public, and they succeeded by painting pictures that were large and therefore looked impressive, and that could be easily understood, and as easily described in words. The pictures most conspicuous in the galleries were inevitably the pictures most discussed by the art critics. As I say, it is an old story, and I need do no more now than refer to a fashion that I am sure is chiefly responsible for the present belief in art as a luxury.

The greater space given to paintings and the greater attention paid to them convinced the ignorant that painting was the highest, if not the only, form of art. Sculpture, less easy to understand, made a less direct appeal. And as for black-and-white, what was thought of it could not have been more eloquently explained than by the size of the room reserved for it at the Royal Academy in London. The painter, therefore, was the great man in art and as a natural consequence, could ask almost any price he wanted—and here again we are brought back to the question of price, which is proving a serious one to artists just now. When everything was "booming," the artist could ask anything he wanted, for the more he asked the more certain were his patrons of the distinction of his work.

And what he asked did make his art—or artlessness—a luxury. There was no question of that. Patrons had to be millionaires to secure it. But the "boom" is usually followed by the "slump" when even millionaires have to draw the line somewhere. Who can be surprised if they usually drew it at the real oil painting which by no stretch of imagination could be supposed indispensable—which was, indeed, the most superfluous incumbent they could add to their possessions? And eventually art, beginning

and ending for the public in oil painting, was everywhere regarded as a luxury, since the wealthiest magnate could not always afford it.

The dealer, too, has had something to do in establishing this belief. I am not one of those who think that the artist can do without the dealer. As things are, the dealer is indispensable. But he has to live, he has to attract clients, and to do so he has been obliged in his turn to suggest luxury by the luxuriance of his gallery in an expensive neighborhood—Bond Street in London, Fifth Avenue in New York. He cannot succeed in this unless he asks big commissions, and the question is how artists and dealers and clients and the public are ever to get out of the vicious circle in which they are now whirling. Perhaps the first step would be to enlighten the public, to make it clear that art is something beside oil painting, that so far from being a luxury it is one of the necessities of existence, and that big prices do not make great art. These are truths that need saying that cannot be said too often.

## Autumn Shows in Chicago Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

COME in," said a friendly art dealer, "let me show you the last word of the modern French. We open the season with an exhibit in which every work promises to go its own way. Observe the consummate skill in this oil fresco scene by La Touche. Spots of sunshine filter through the foliage, play on the grass, shimmer in the atmosphere, illuminate the faces and white frocks of the girls and vitalize the colors. These are 'The Leaping Dolphins' in bronze by Gaston Lachaise. Pass your hand over the graceful figures always in motion. This pastel of two heads of women, profoundly emotional in their reserve, is by Cottet."

In this past afternoon in the Chester H. Johnson Gallery where the acquisitions brought from France are being unpacked. It is true Lachaise is a naturalized American, while he is still the Lachaise who believes that the Louvre taught him more than the schools and that contact with life in America stirred his imagination. A carved wood panel of boy musicians with instruments, suggests the medieval and scholarly research in contrast to his freedom and modernity Lachaise has attained in "The Leaping Dolphins."

Guy Wiggins' landscapes, just open today in the Anderson Galleries, prepare for the succession of events in American art on the boulevard. Inter-



"Heron at Rest," From Etching by Frank W. Benson

pretation of landscape permeated with a genuine feeling for "rocks and rills, woods and native hills" has gone far to placing Mr. Wiggins in the front rank of contemporary painters. At Ackermann's, Frank W. Benson's new plates of water-fowl have widened the circle of subjects, including ducks in flight above reedy marshes to the decorative drawings of herons in the pines. This varied group of etchings marks the escape from the sportsman's outlook on game in its haunts to the poetic recognition of beauty in wild life.

In the Thomas Whipple Dunbar group of pictures it was learned that popular favor in hunting the small canvas. Distinguished in the number is one of Tryon's "Moods of the Sea"—surging breakers on the shore and the feeling of deep waters near the broken reefs, an emotional content remote from his mellow afternoons and subdued twilight of lonely clearings and forgotten fields favored among collectors. Another little picture was an iridescent sea, by Emil Carlsen, and a second surprise a quiet ocean with ships, by Ranger.

Charles W. Hetherington's landscapes of California and sunlit seascapes from the Pacific coast, in a well-attended exhibition at the Carson

Chinese Figurines of Musicians, From the Crofts Collection of Chinese Pottery in the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia

Pirie Scott & Co. Galleries have a two-fold interest. First are the good pictures understandable as subjective landscape and pleasant in cheerful color in forests and bays which wind from the foreground to the undiscovered happy lands, and second is the personality of the artist who began to paint for pleasure after retiring from business at 50, and whose ambition has led him to success. The canvases portray something of the vigorous determination of the painter, and the sea pieces especially sparkle in sunlight playing on surf and foamy waves in restless ebb and flow of up-resting waters.

Leon Lundmark's marines from the rocky shores of Lake Superior point to the possibilities of a school of marine painters of the inland seas. Charles Hallberg went before Mr. Lundmark in paintings of the Great Lakes neglected long in art, while Mr. Lundmark has made so much of his opportunity that the half dozen marines hung in the J. W. Young Galleries promise a future with Waugh, Woodbury, and Dougherty. Mr. Lundmark is a serious worker, a technician and a poet. Fortunately a senior midwest painter of landscape, John Elwood Bundy, has two of his best canvases of the "Beach Woods of Indiana" and "Valley in Autumn" in the same gallery. Mr. Bundy's contribu-

## The Crofts' Chinese Pottery

Philadelphia, Oct. 19  
Special Correspondence

OUR knowledge of Chinese life and customs in the days of ancient dynasties is, perhaps, less complete than that accorded other contemporary civilizations. A veil of mystery has been thrown over the history of China. In the study of ancient peoples, investigators have derived their information from two main sources—excavations in abandoned or buried cities, and the careful investigation of old tombs.

For this very reason, China has baffled research. Ancestor worship held away from the people, and the past was sacred. The archaeologist was considered more enemy than friend. After the World War, however, European influence began to filter through China, and to penetrate the long isolated customs of the people. At this opportune moment, George Crofts, an English merchant and traveler, whose business led him to the Orient, began his collection of Chinese antiquities. The tombs of ancient China yielded up their store of historical data, and the figurines thus retrieved present a practically untouched field of research.

Possessed by Two Museums  
Two great American museums have been enriched by the Crofts discoveries—the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, and the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia. The latter collection, which has been formally opened to the public, is the only one of its kind in the United States, and the gift of Charles H. Ludington.

There are many striking similarities between the Chinese figurines and those of other lands. In some, one may sense the East Indian influence, in others, what would seem to be an echo of Europe in the Middle Ages. There are instances, also, where the clay statues resemble the famous Tanagra figurines of Greece.

Several statues of horses and warriors, caparisoned for the jousts, in armor and regalia closely akin to that in use during the old English tournaments, bring from China the message of chivalry and romance hitherto associated with King Arthur and his court. As legends recur in vastly separated civilizations, so, we find, do the customs of peoples. Yet it is this very interrelation of the Orient and the Occident, this coincidence of customs and ideas, which raises a problem. What relations existed between China and Egypt, between Greece and the Orient? One wonders whether Oriental thought were the nucleus for much that is considered the contribution of other civilizations, or whether, beyond our knowledge, Europe had penetrated and influenced the more isolated east.

Of Two Types  
The figurines in the Crofts Collection may be roughly divided into two main groups, those which preserve a conventional tradition in Chinese art, and those which have yielded to the humanizing influence of everyday life.

Two complete tomb sets, almost identical in content, reveal the usual assemblage of dragon-like demigods, ceremonial priests, camels, horses, and slaves. One may note a pattern-like repetition in the modeling, with variations only in the turn of a head, the curve of a neck, or the twist of a horse's tail. Fundamentally, the majority of these conventionalized figures remain the same. They are vividly and harmoniously tinted in the usual combinations of green and orange brown, or dark brown and tan, with a high glaze remarkably preserved. One feels that they were the guardians of aristocrats.

It is from figures such as these that we derive our impression of ancient Chinese art, as a formal, stiff convention, beautiful in design, but less humanized than that of Europe. There is, however, another and far more revealing type of sculpture. Scattered through various tombs,

excavators unearthed statuettes which are destined to throw much light upon the daily customs of ancient China. The majority of these figurines are fashioned from unglazed pottery, and are a dull pink, or a light tan in color.

One may thus pass from the awesome and majestic demigods to the lowly group of ox cart and driver, where the massive beast is as individualized as the peasant who drives him. The cart is high, crude, half-canopied, with a reddish color note, yet not unlike primitive carts the world over. One may note with accuracy the harness, the wagon, and the attire of the peasant.

The sculptor of ancient China, quite as much as his colleague of today, noted and recorded personality. Just as there were fables and peasants in real life—convention and its negation—so were there statuettes to meet the requirements of aristocratic conventions or those more suited to humble walks of life.

The peasant ox driver is a personality, not a generalization. Unlike the solemn aristocrat, he is obviously enjoying a joke. As there are two ox cart groups in the collection, it is interesting to compare them, and to note with certainty an intentional characterization. The two peasant drivers, though similar in garb, are individuals, and the oxen equally different. One may thus believe that the ancient Chinese sculptor took for his model some particular group.

A close study of these unglazed figurines will reveal in each a definite personality—a portrait in no sense conventionalized. The sculptors caught the spirit of the group or the individual they wished to interpret. Detection may be registered in the figure of the rider as well as in the gait of the horse, and the mood in carried out even in the details of the postures. Likewise, elation produces a buoyancy of spirit in steed and rider. Although the ancient Chinese were especially partial to camels and horses, one may find a very human statuette of a dog.

Musicians on Horseback  
Two series in the collection have especially provoked speculation as to their purpose and origin. One reveals a row of 12 curiously standardized figurines with heads of animals and bodies wrapped in the familiar long Chinese robes. Unlike the peasant figurines, these are severe, conventional, and of an Egyptian flavor. They are said to represent the 12 signs of the Chinese zodiac. The second series is devoted to musicians on horseback, each playing an instrument peculiar to China.

Ranging from about 300 B. C. to the present time, the Chinese statuettes are proof of the peculiarly static condition of oriental art. Although the god Shuman, one of the oldest and most prized of the pieces, in crude conception and workmanship, other statuettes of approximately the same period show an advanced artistry. The highest degree of sculptural proficiency may be noted in the works of the Tang dynasty 618 to 906 A. D.

The unique character of the Crofts collection, and the chronological range of its content constitute a noteworthy chapter in the history of American museums.

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## Early British Paintings

Special from Monitor Bureau

OUT of 137 exhibits at the Royal Academy, got together by Lord Lee of Fareham's committee, 95 are paintings and reproductions, and at once the question arises, "Why is there no collection of early British primitives at the National Gallery?" But on looking at the list of owners in the catalogue, it will be seen at once what a large proportion belong to institutions more or less of a public nature. Churches, cathedrals and colleges have provided most examples, while the Victoria and Albert Museum has lent a number, and, strange as it may seem, the National Gallery, Melbourne, Victoria, has lent an alabaster carving. Since illuminated manuscripts, embroideries and tapestries are included in the exhibition, there is cause for comment on the total absence of stained glass, a most important phase of English primitive painting.

At the outset, it is necessary to say that the committee have regarded as the best rule to call "English work that done by an artist who resided for some time in England, and which embodies, in considerable measure, local cultural traditions." This at once forestalls a great many objections that many visitors might have to the inclusion of a number of works hereavoring of France, Italy and the Netherlands, and material Dr. Borlase's classification of primitives of this kind as of the "Channel School."

The interest which this exhibition will undoubtedly raise in so obscure a subject is not, as might be supposed, altogether recent growth. The authorities at the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum, together with individuals like Professor Leach and Messrs. Tristram and Roger Fry, have for long studied the subject. But, the fact is, so little documentary evidence exists to establish absolute proof of origin and experts differ so widely in opinion, as in the case of the very beautiful Wilton House Diptych, which, by the way, is not included in this exhibition, that conclusions are difficult to come by. However, the amount of material is extremely small and no wonder, for evidence of the thoroughness with which the notorious Blue Dick performed his work of demolition of works of art in the seventeenth century, is afforded by a contemporary picture shown at the entrance to the present exhibition.

Pre-Conquest English art is known to have existed from literary sources. Chichester, Canterbury, Ely and Norwich afford examples of twelfth and thirteenth-century painting. In the latter century St. Albans, like Westminster (of which interesting school I wrote in the Monitor not many months since), was one of the most important art centers in Europe. Here Matthew Paris is a painter who attains a distinct personality, and Master Walter of Colchester, of whom much interesting news is given in Mr. Constable's learned preface to the catalogue. The very English temperament and technique of some of the exhibits will be apparent to visitors who are acquainted with the illuminated manuscripts of undoubted English origin, one of the loveliest examples being the "Virgin and Child" at Chichester. The tenderness and grace of this painting is remarkable. Its date is 1250, 10 years earlier than the magnificent retablo from Westminster with its fragments of exquisite figure painting.

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## Hopi Indian Pottery Revival

SANTA FE, N. M. (Special Correspondence)—Frank G. Applegate has just returned to his studio here after three months spent among the Hopi Indians of Arizona in teaching them to make their beautiful pottery less perishable. Mr. Applegate is well known in the ceramic world, having taught ceramics at the Trenton (N. J.) School of Design for many years, as well as having many exhibitions of his own pottery. He is especially known for his turquoise glaze and is credited with having rediscovered some of the lost glazes of the ancient Egyptians.

He went to Hopiland at the request of Miss Mary Eganister Willard of New York, who is now connected with the Department of the Interior in a study of the life and arts of the Hopi. Her work in this respect links up with the former efforts of Dr. J. W. Fewkes, chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, who first proposed that the Hopi potters revert to their ancient symbolic designs instead of using the modern meaningless patterns which were, then becoming general. He found one squaw, Nampaya, who responded to his ideas and painted the marvelous Thunder bird and butterfly designs in black on the mellow-toned bowls whose color runs through terracotta and orange to cream. Sooner her bowls sold for much better prices than those of her less artistic neighbors. This brought about an immediate revival of the old designs, but while the designs on the shards found in the deserted villages spoke for themselves the secret of mixing the clay in the proper proportions had been lost.

Mr. Applegate's work was that of analyzing the pottery to see why it was not durable. He found that such a large proportion of sand was used to overcome the closeness of the clay that the clay could not bind it together, and it therefore crumbled, and the bowls could not be shipped out as a commercial product. After many tests he found the right proportions for the 50 ingredients which go into the clay and sand, so that the bowls still retain their unusual color and will withstand much hard usage.

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## The Famous Chesterfield Letters

NEARLY everybody knows that Lord Chesterfield wrote letters to his son, which got printed afterward and have become a "classic" in English literature. They are still being read, or at any rate excerpts from them, with many another "classic" in those very inexpensive editions that one now and then sees quite expensively advertised. A printed book starts a ripple that goes on and on, like the ripple of a stone dropped in the sea, except that the sea is definitely bounded; the book ripple may seem to have ended its career, and then it comes back enlarged, its opportunity and on it goes again. One may believe it possible that the very inexpensive editions of classic writings have in many cases thus changed the geography of our metaphor and given many a book ripple further and indefinite expansion.

However that may be, it is not merely the satisfaction of curiosity about a classic to read or reread, Chesterfield. It would, to be sure, take a deal of editorial adaptation to make the famous Letters in the present age, but they contain much advice that it would improve any modern son to follow, and, by the same token, no little admonition for any parent as to what to advise a son. We are no longer in the eighteenth century. A man in Chesterfield's position would hardly find it necessary to lay stress on his son's table manners holding up, as an example of what not to do, the "awkward fellow" who "eats with his knife to the great danger of his mouth," and comports himself at table in other ways that almost any youth of today would regard as scandalous. It is this same awkward fellow who when he "first comes into a room it is highly probable that his sword gets between his legs, and throws him down, or makes him stumble at least; when he has recovered this accident, he goes and places himself in the very place in the room where he should not: there he soon lets his hat fall down, and, in taking it up again, throws down his cane; in recovering his cane, his hat falls a second time: so that he is a quarter of an hour before he is in order again."

And awkward fellow indeed! But having a sword as well as a hat and a cane to manage all at the same time must have been bothersome. Even without those embarrassments the poor chap was awkward. "His hands are troublesome to him when he has not something in them, and he does not know where to put them; but they are in perpetual motion between his bosom and his breeches." The son is warned also against the use of old sayings and common proverbs. "For example," wrote Chesterfield, "if, instead of saying that tastes are different, and that

every man has his own peculiar one, you should let off a proverb, and say, 'Every one as they like, as the good man said when he kissed his cow.' It would seem as if there must have been a good deal of such letting off of proverbs in contemporary conversation.

Chesterfield's letters, taken all in all, were those of a worldly-wise man to a son whom he hoped to fit for worldly success; but much of his advice along the way might have been given by a much less worldly parent, though equally wise. A reader may feel that the objective, the approbation of other men as a foundation for worldly success, was not the highest imaginable; but the ideas inculcated were usually admirable. Take, for example, his remarks about "decency," written when the son was still a youngster. "One of the most important points in life is decency; which is to do what is proper, and where it is proper; for many things are proper at one time, and in one place, that are extremely improper in another; for example, it is very proper and decent that you should play some part of the day; but you must feel that it would be very improper and indecent if you were to fly your kite, or play at nine-pins, while you were with Mr. Mattaire." (Mr. Mattaire was the boy's tutor).

And again, in a much later letter: "If at a ball, a supper, or a party of pleasure, a man were to be seen in his own mind, a problem in Euclid, he would be a very bad companion, and make a very poor figure in that company; or if, in studying a problem in his closet, he were to think of a minuet, I am apt to believe that he would make a very poor mathematician. There is time enough for everything in the course of the day, if you do but one thing at once; but there is not time enough in the year, if you will do two things at a time."

My example, however, has gone off at a tangent, and does not illustrate my point. A youth might indeed have acquired the habit of concentration, and have been much bettered thereby, without becoming an all-round better person for it. The advice is, after all, plain common sense, which is really rare rather than common, so rare that in this case it would operate to transform a series of paternal letters into a classic in a national literature. I was trying to say that character successfully formed to win the genuine approbation of men must be pretty good character. So take for better example what Chesterfield wrote the youth about "ambition."

"Everybody has ambition of some kind or other, and is vexed when that ambition is disappointed; the difference is, that the ambition of silly people is a silly and mistaken ambition; and the ambition of people of sense is a right and commendable one. For instance, the ambition of a silly boy of your age would be to have fine clothes, and money to throw away in idle follies; which, you plainly see, would be no proofs of merit in him, but only folly in his parents, in dressing him out like a jackanapes and giving him money to play the fool with. Whereas a boy of good sense places his ambition in excelling other boys of his own age, and even older, in virtue and knowledge. His glory is in being known always to speak the truth, in showing good-nature and compassion, in learning quicker, and applying himself more than other boys. This holds true in men as well as boys: the ambition of a silly fellow will be to have a fine equipage, a fine house, and fine clothes; things which anybody that has as much money, may have as well as he; for they are all to be bought; but the ambition of a man of sense and honor is to be distinguished by a character and reputation of knowledge, truth, and virtue—things which are not to be bought, and that can only be acquired by a good head and a true heart."

## Memory's Cabinet

Why is it that memory has the trick of fixing on some ordinary scene to make her own of it? It may not be distinguished from any other, yet she pounces on it, and colors it indelibly, in case the whim takes her to lift it from her private cabinet and hang it for a moment by the wall. Often scenes, faces, acts, that one would wish to remember, pass away from thought while the trivial, the ridiculous may become fixed. I, for one, have forgotten many treasures; but it seems I shall never forget that hen. How clearly I recall the picture now—the garden on the hill, the gray sky, the low end wall, the wet branches of the gooseberry bushes that leaned over, and the pumping hen. She was one of your quiet-looking birds, neatly embroidered all over in various shades and little patterns of different fawns and browns. But what pluck she had! and what an appetite! With long outstretched neck and open beak she hopped into the air higher than hen ever did before. Even the lowest branches were out of her reach and they were nearly stripped; but with every jump she got a gooseberry; and for each gooseberry she must needs make a higher jump, swallowing them whole as she snatched. All by herself, too, was my sprightly hen, having stolen away without telling a living person of the low-hung branches and the sport. There is nothing very remarkable in the yawn of a horse, yet across some nine or ten years I can still see that black yawning pony, beautiful in her shape, lazily solemn in all her manners, yet apt to become suddenly impossible in her behaviour to any child reckless enough to ride her alone among the heather—no stout man of Devon anywhere in sight. Lovely well-made unpleasant Dolly, how clearly I see her now! For the tenth time in a day that child with the curling mane of bright gold hair had led her to the water-trough to drink. The brilliant child strokes

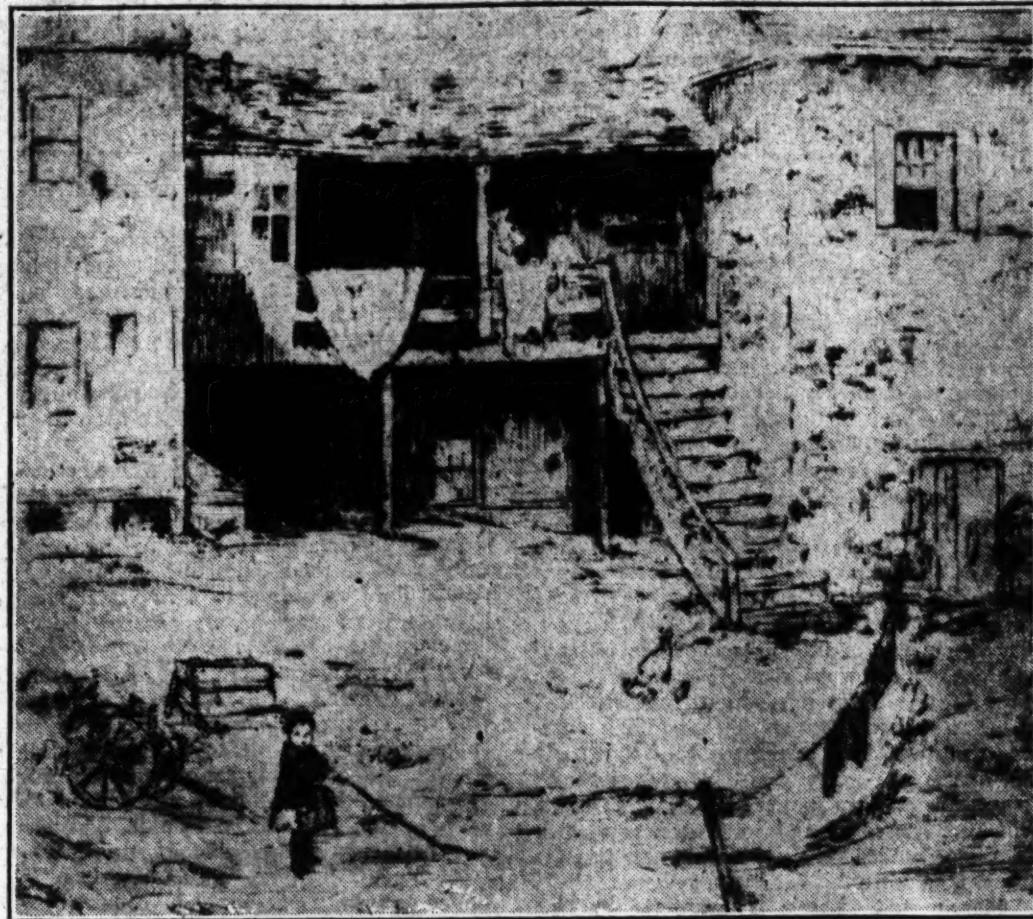
down the polished neck: the little black horse looks at the water and yawns horribly.

Another scene rises in memory. Hot summer sun, dark green woods and hedgerows, fields of whitish-jawny, turning to green along the hedgerows, the river sliding low between its increasing shores, the group of cattle standing in the water. I can see them now, red and roan and white; they are patched with light and shade on backs and flanks, their jaws are slowly champing, their tails whisk from side to side. The river slides away patterned on the surface in fine circles and waving lines by buried stones, and little currents. It is a picture of silence almost unbearably in its calm; stay long enough on the bank and you will laugh to see time measured but in the lengthening shadow-legs of the cattle that stand

## Apologia

Say not of me that weakly I declined The labours of my sires, and fled the towers we founded and the lamps we lit. To play at home with paper like a child. But rather say: In the afternoon of time A strenuous family dusted from its hands The sand of granite, and beholding far Along the sounding coast its pyramids And tall memorials, catch the dying sun, Smiled well content, and to this childish task Around the fire addressed its evening hours.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.



House in Which Stevenson Lived, in Monterey. From an Etching by Loren Barton

at the water's edge—I have seen them stretch with the sinking sun across the river shore and half a field beyond.

In such a picture as this, memory has seized only on forms and colors and movement; there is neither perfume nor sound. But the ear has its memories as well as the eye and is just as capricious in her choice of experience.

Out of a thousand shifting scenes by seashore and lakeshore memory has chosen for me one by Kewick-side. The little landing-stage, the white boat, the solitary oarsman, the lazy oar, the drip of glassy water from the blades, the blue lake misted over, the sky of misty blue. The boat comes in, sweetly moving, poised between the liquid-gliding atmosphere and the blue bay tide. While the eye remembers the picture, the ear remembers the musical knocking of the oar in the rowlocks. I don't know any sound more delightful. On any day, by any calm lake or river-side, the musical knocking of the oar in the rowlocks knocks at the gate of memory and the sound reaches the heart.

## A Fancy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor His paddle dips in this suburban lake. Whose waters, dark from distant cedar roofs. Loiter beneath the shelving bank. His voice trails to a song in haunting minor. And as he bends from sight around the bend. I dream of drifted days, rich with adventure:— He is an Indian warrior, hastening far To tribal councils, whose fires even now Send perfumed smoke along the dun October hills. And down the lake.

Thomas J. Murray.

## Café des Exilés

An antiquated story-and-a-half Creole cottage sitting right down on the banquet, as do the Choctaw squaws who sell bay and sassafras and life-everlasting, with a high, close board-fence shutting out of view the diminutive garden on the southern side. An ancient willow droops over the roof of round tiles, and partly hides the discolored stucco, which keeps dropping off into the garden as though the old café was stripping for the plunge into oblivion—disrobing for its execution. I see, well up in the angle of the broad side gable, shaded by its rude awning of clapboards, as the eyes of an old dame are shaded by her wrinkled hand, the window of Pauline. Oh, for the image of the maiden, were it but for one moment, leaning out of the casement to hang her mocking-bird and looking down into the garden—where, above the barrier of old boards, I see the top of the fig-tree, the pale green clump of bananas, the tall palm tree with its jagged crown, Pauline's own two orange-trees holding up their hands toward the window, heavy with the promises of autumn; the broad, crimson mass of the many-stemmed oleander, and the crisp boughs of the pomegranate loaded with freckled apples, and with here and there a lingering scarlet blossom—Cable.

round, in clear silhouette against the sky, a windmill turns drowsily. A window glitters with a sudden beam of light as the sun descends toward the far horizon where the Channel opens out into the western ocean. Then comes the South Foreland, fringing the white downs of Sandwich, over which a red haze is commencing to settle. Far down Channel a few white sails darken as day wanes. With slowly-increasing speed we plow through green waters until presently the sun drops below the horizon. Our running lights are set, and to starboard the glow of the great warning beacon on Beachy Head throws into insignificance the scores of shore lights. A great silence falls over the sea, only broken by the throb of the engines and the splash of water along the sides. Eight bells, of the lead me in the way everlasting.

In many lessons and illustrations Christ Jesus dealt with this most important question; and none of his words, perhaps, are more direct and satisfactory to the searcher for this assurance than the familiar statement in the gospel of John, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Here, in terms both direct and definite, the Prophet of Nazareth set forth exactly the means by which the cravings of the human heart may be fully satisfied. And, within the reach of all: to know God—the only true—and to know, that is, understand, Christ Jesus, the great missionary of an all-loving Father, who came to show mortals a way out of the depths of misery and doubt into which they had believed themselves to be plunged! How comforting to the questioning heart are these words which have come down the centuries fraught with a meaning quite beyond the possibility of casual interpretation.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, elucidates this message in a most enlightening manner. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 485) we find this meaningful sentence: "Not death, but the understanding of Life, makes man immortal," plainly a corollary to Jesus' words quoted above. The understanding of Life, God,—that is the way. To gain that understanding is mankind's greatest need, and should be its most earnest desire.

No one can doubt the intense love of life exhibited by mankind in general. How much of human experience is devoted to gaining the means whereby it is believed existence is prolonged, its continuity assured, at least, for the commonly accepted span of human life. Yet all thoughtful persons hope that this sense of life is temporal and that it will give way to a spiritual transformation. But it is learned in Christian Science that this concept of existence

## The Original "Auld Robin Gray"

The children of Balcarres were a lively band, and on one memorable occasion they rebelled against home discipline and arranged to run away! Earl James and his energetic Countess were one day sunning themselves on the lawn in front of the old grey house, and the drowse of a summer noon pervaded the sunlit gardens. Perhaps the Earl was reading to his wife his first and last attempt at verse-making, inspired by his love and by the new poem, Thomson's "Seasons." Fondly he calls her

"The harmoniser of my latter days" Who brings forth faculties before unknown."

The Countess listens with an abstracted smile. There is a pucker of anxiety between her bright eyes; she is beginning to suspect that the children are romping somewhere in the park behind the trees are ominously quiet. She glances apprehensively toward the perilous slopes of Balcarres Craig with various memories of former reckless pranks crowding upon her, but she sees only the figure of the abstracted-looking tutor mooning away his hour of leisure and the prim little governess sitting on a garden chair sewing lace ruffles for the Earl.

Where, then, were the children? A round half-dozen of them were out of bounds—rebels and runaways! For mother's rules were too stringent, there were too many lessons, there was too little play, there was a delightful house in Elie down by the sea, and a kind lady lived there who was fond of children! How delighted she would be to see them all again! Only three miles to run and they would be out of mother's reach! So they began their walk with enthusiasm, but the dogs insisted on accompanying them, and little James, just beginning to toddle about, had to be carried by each in turn, and so their progress was slow.

What a quaint picture they must have made, stealing through the avenues and down by the long rampart of the Dane's Dyke leading to Elie! The boys marched in front with the dogs acting as scouts. It was an exciting march and much better than sitting in the stuffy school-room; but gradually the ladies Anne and Margaret lagged behind, encumbered by the weight of their tiny, weeping brother and also by their gowns, which were better fitted for a masquerade than for a scramble in the shadow of a Pile "drystane dyke"; for their mother, devoid of sentiment and bent on economy, had turned her wedding gown into frocks for them—frocks of yellow silk and silver flowers eked out by boucées of blue gauze!

But Nemois was nearer than the runaways knew. The Earl and the Countess, pacing the sunny terrace, were startled to see a usually most sedate figure panting quickly up the steep approach towards them. It was

## Eternal Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE human heart has long yearned for assurance of the continuity of existence beyond the experience termed death. Its pleadings have gone out to Deity in supplication for assurance that individual life does not end, but continues even "from everlasting to everlasting." David, knowing that only by purity and righteousness would he gain eternal life, earnestly prayed God to assure him, in these words: "Search me, O God, and know my heart: try me, and know my thoughts; and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting."

In many lessons and illustrations Christ Jesus dealt with this most important question; and none of his words, perhaps, are more direct and satisfactory to the searcher for this assurance than the familiar statement in the gospel of John, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Here, in terms both direct and definite, the Prophet of Nazareth set forth exactly the means by which the cravings of the human heart may be fully satisfied. And, within the reach of all: to know God—the only true—and to know, that is, understand, Christ Jesus, the great missionary of an all-loving Father, who came to show mortals a way out of the depths of misery and doubt into which they had believed themselves to be plunged! How comforting to the questioning heart are these words which have come down the centuries fraught with a meaning quite beyond the possibility of casual interpretation.

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is false, based upon wrong premises, and consequently contains no atom of truth.

Mrs. Eddy further says, to quote again from page 485 of the Christian Science textbook, "The belief that life can be in matter or soul in body, and that man springs from dust or from an egg, is the result of the mortal error which Christ, or Truth, destroys by fulfilling the spiritual law of being, in which man is perfect, even as the 'Father which is in heaven is perfect.' Here the false belief regarding existence is exposed, and the method of its destruction made clear. Christ, or Truth, destroys error, the false belief regarding existence. To gain an understanding of the Christ, Truth, then, is the great necessity; and Christian Science shows exactly how this is accomplished.

Christ, Truth, presents the truth about the spiritual universe, the only creation which God has made as His representative or expression; and a knowledge of Christ is gained as the truth about God, man, and the universe supplants the false beliefs regarding God and His universe which have held place in human thought. This process is the transformation which Paul urged upon the Christians of Rome: "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." "This world" to which Paul refers, is, manifestly, the beliefs of the flesh, of life as inherent in matter, and supported by it, a falsity which needs to be put off, that is, eliminated from thought, if one is to gain the true understanding of Life; and the renewing of the mind can be nothing less than the gaining of that understanding which in itself occasions the transformation which Paul assured his hearers is the way to salvation and eternal life.

Thus Paul elaborates the words of the Master; and Christian Science makes the way still clearer by showing mortals exactly how to proceed. Under the marginal heading "Practical Religion" on page 9 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "Dost thou 'love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind?' This command includes much, even the surrender of all merely material sensation, affection, and worship." And she closes the paragraph thus: "It involves the Science of Life, and recognizes only the divine control of Spirit, in which Soul is our master, and material sense and human will have no place."

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station  
BOSTON, U. S. A.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER  
Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY  
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid all countries. One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor  
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Cost of remailing copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

North America... 3 cents  
Up to 24 pages... 2 cents  
Up to 32 pages... 2 cents

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Published by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

PUBLISHERS OF  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL  
DES HEROLD DES CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
LE HERAUX DES CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1923

## EDITORIALS

**The Traffic in Arms**

BEFORE dissolving, the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations voted to make another attempt at securing international agreement for better control of the trade in war implements. Failing to secure the approval of the United States Government, the St. Germain Convention, drawn up in 1919, has become a dead letter. To be practical, such an agreement must have the backing of all the principal arms-producing powers; otherwise, the manufacturers of the countries staying out would have the market all to themselves. An invitation will be sent to Washington to designate delegates for the negotiation of another convention which shall be more acceptable to the American Government. As in the case of the opium traffic, here is another opportunity for the New World to take the initiative and make its views prevail. The trade in arms is no less dangerous than the trade in drugs.

The main purpose of the St. Germain Convention was to prevent private firms from selling firearms to the so-called backward peoples. The sale of firewater ought equally to be prohibited. It did not go so far as to secure any degree of disarmament, nor would it have prevented, as Secretary Hughes emphasized in his letter of refusal to sign, the various powers from supplying each other with arms. Its main effect, like that of all the other Paris treaties, would have been to aid the victorious powers in preserving their domains. Near the main manufacturing plant of the biggest French munition firm is a luxurious clubhouse, erected for the entertainment of customers. Among the trophies of the main entrance hall are framed photographs of half the pre-war sovereigns of Europe, with their retinues, who had come there to purchase artillery and other war implements. It is a gruesome sight.

In the meantime the whole subject of traffic in arms needs the earnest study of all friends of peace. Under what circumstances is the sale of a cannon to be permitted, a machine gun, a rifle, a revolver? To reach unanimity on these subjects is not easy. So much depends on the point of view. The advertisements of the revolver manufacturers, for instance, always picture the goods offered for sale as being used in the defense of peaceful homes. They never hint that the weapons recommended also meet the requirements of the house-breaker and marauder. The international situation is similar. Appropriations for armaments are always asked for in the name of peace, for defensive purposes. And yet there are wars. Likewise, it will be urged that if war implements are not to be bought, how can oppressed races ever hope to gain independence? Modern arms cannot be made except by elaborate machinery, but they can easily be smuggled.

The obverse side of the shield is the secret aid given by some powers to the rebellious subjects of another power. Though perhaps justifiable under certain circumstances, the motive is seldom an altruistic one. More often private manufacturing concerns make large profits from smuggling arms and thereby incite disorder. Sometimes the sale of munitions of war is a part of an official though perhaps secret political program, in which case only a general treaty providing for a limitation of armaments can be effective. In 1918, men close to President Wilson stressed the desirability of making munitions a Government monopoly so as to remove profit hunger as an incentive to war. If that were done, at least it would be easier to hold governments responsible for the uses to which their products are put.

**An Ultimatum From the Enemy**

If it were not so absolutely ludicrous, the contemptuous challenge to the American people issued by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment through its executive head, Capt. W. H. Stayton, might demand serious consideration. Recent Washington dispatches quote that gentleman as declaring that the Government and people of the United States must, before January next, make it appear, conclusively and satisfactorily, that the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act are practically enforceable. In the absence of such a showing, he warns, he and those associated with him in efforts to nullify the law by its open and flagrant violation, will demand the law's modification. They have adopted the somewhat euphonious challenge, "Enforce or Modify," as their shibboleth.

One cannot but wonder how powerful and influential this Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is, that it presumes to issue such an ultimatum. According to Captain Stayton, its members have grown weary and discontented because the people of the United States have not been led out of the wilderness of intemperance and slavery to the false gods of drunkenness in the four years since the proclamation of their release was made. They, like the Children of Israel, would turn back to the fleshpots of Egypt and be filled, not with the bread which those in the wilderness craved, but with drink. They complain that there has not yet been realized that complete emancipation promised, forgetting the age-long servitude endured and the stumbling blocks which they themselves have placed in the way of progress.

It would be interesting to know, if the secret can be divulged in advance of the time fixed, just what Captain Stayton and his ill assorted forces propose to do in case their specifications are not met. No one is deceived into believing that he is expressing, either for himself or his followers, that righteous indignation which he assumes to feel. Their sincere desire is not to see the law enforced. The period of probation which he so generously allows is in no sense a period of truce. His organized campaign is being carried on now, as it has been for

several years, in an effort to make impossible the task of enforcement officials and those who are conscientiously aiding their efforts.

January next, despite the threat, signifies nothing at all in carrying on the great work now so well begun in uniting federal and state agencies in the effort to compel a reasonable observance of the law. Captain Stayton need not wait. He will find, in January, and in the months to follow, conspicuous and overt violations of the law. But he will also find, if he chooses to look about him, that the ranks made up of citizens and voters who demand ultimate enforcement, no matter how long deferred, are constantly increasing in number. Their slogan might well be "Enforce, but Never Modify."

**A Trust to Safeguard a British Newspaper**

MAJOR J. J. ASTOR, who controls The Times of London, has done a public service in creating a trust to safeguard the independence of that well-known journal. One hundred and thirty-three years ago, John Walter, first proprietor of The Times, went to prison rather than withhold censure of what he considered undesirable conduct on the part of the then Prince of Wales. The tradition of independence thus begun has been handed down faithfully ever since. The Times has passed through many vicissitudes, but it has never been completely eclipsed as the principal nonparty political news sheet in Britain.

It can still claim at least three of the four attributes applied to it in 1851 by Thomas Carlyle, who found it "emphatic, big-voiced, always influential, and often strongly unreasonable." The exception relates to unreasonableness, for, as Major Astor has pointed out, the function of The Times now is "not to enter into rivalry with the Government of the day, nor to usurp for the benefit of its readers a party's prerogative of formulating political programs." Rather does it, he says, "lean as far as possible to the support of the Government, and especially so, when that Government is the spokesman of the Nation in international affairs." A paper with such a past and such an outlook fulfills a useful purpose. It is also liable to be regarded covetously by moneyed interests of many kinds. By purchasing a controlling voice in it, when its previous owner, the late Lord Northcliffe, passed on, Major Astor rescued it from less desirable hands. The step he has now taken is to protect it in the future.

At a dinner given by Major Astor to the staff of The Times some months ago, the bare announcement was made that means had been agreed upon to prevent the paper's becoming the instrument of the personal ambitions of anyone who might acquire its control. This can now be amplified. In a paper in the Empire Review, Major Astor describes the arrangement he has made as one under which "no person shall hereafter acquire an interest in controlling its (The Times) shares unless with the approval of a body of trustees to be chosen from amongst the occupants of certain exalted positions in the community." The names of the trustees have not yet been disclosed, but those of the holders for the time being of the offices of the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, have been mentioned as suitable, if it should be practicable for them to undertake the duty on behalf of their successors as well as for themselves. This leaves The Times, as before, a commercial company, for the financing of which its shareholders remain responsible. It places restriction, however, upon the transfer of their holdings, and to this extent affords a guarantee that The Times shall remain in worthy hands. The benefit of Major Astor's action is not confined to Britain. It extends wherever The Times is read.

**Pessimism as a Pose**

THAT everything is for the worst in this worst of all possible worlds is the accepted creed of that fortunately small number of persons who know how much better human affairs could be ordered if only they had been consulted at the beginning. The follies of democracy, and the wickedness of autocracy and plutocracy, are to them only developments that might be expected from people so credulous as to believe that life is a joyous adventure, in which the struggle against untoward forces brings its own reward in the consciousness of difficulties overcome. As an exponent of what may be fairly termed pessimism as a pastime, that journal of criticism and opinion, The Freeman, is a conspicuous illustration.

In taking the public into its confidence as to its reasons for being, The Freeman in a recent issue solemnly announces that it is devoted to the exposition of "a view of the universe in which events, persons, ideas and achievements are considered with detachment and yet with sympathy, and always with a consciousness of the intrinsic absurdity of the whole struggle on our ant-heap." This is Schopenhauer brought up to date for the edification of the select few who have attained the heights from which they look down with mingled pity and laughter at the swarming ants, busy with their petty affairs of getting a livelihood for themselves, and incidentally, for the superior persons who see the absurdity of it all.

To those ordinary folks who are not endowed with the peculiar sense of values that enables its possessor to regard existence as a huge joke, hardly worth laughing at, there will doubtless occur the query: "Why trouble with trying to improve standards and conditions of an intrinsic absurdity?" If there is no real progress in knowledge, government, or social relations, why the criticisms and protests of The Freeman against defects in the existing order? Why rail against Mr. Lloyd George, for instance, because of his alleged shortcomings as a statesman, when you know that he could not have done better with the material with which he had to work? If statesmen, politicians, diplomatists, econ-

mists and would-be leaders of the people are all doomed to failure because those whom they seek to serve are not going anywhere, and therefore can never arrive, why waste mental effort in scolding them about their limitations? It may be that The Freeman editors do not really believe what they say. Their pessimism is a pose, for, although often mistaken in their policies, their indignation against what they see as public wrongs proves that they really view the conflict between light and darkness as one well worth while, and not a futile absurdity.

**The Future of Stoke Poges**

It is hard to believe that the desecration of beauty must pay for the march of progress at every step. If education in art and art history has been of any avail, it should by this time have taught the public that the preservation of beauty and its creation are essential to progress. But when there is question of modern improvements in town or country, if the beautiful obstructs the way, few protest against its sacrifice to modern convenience.

Though America is but a young country, already in the east, in the oldest states, where every relic of the past should have been reverently preserved, loud lament is heard for the loss of beautiful houses and churches that can never be replaced, and the building over of green places that early settlers provided for the greater beauty of their town and pleasure of its inhabitants. Some check has been put upon vandalism, but not without a struggle as each fresh occasion calls for it.

Europe was so much richer in the beauty of the past, that the vandals long worked their havoc there with less obvious loss. For this very reason the time has come when a vigilant guard must be maintained, even by Europeans, if their cities and countries are not to be standardized according to a universal modern pattern. Protests from England are perhaps louder than from the Continent. In London we know what has recently happened to Regent Street and the fate that hangs over Wren's churches. Nor is the country spared. Once beautiful spots are appropriated by the Government for buildings that are a necessity but that could be put up elsewhere, and by speculators who see only the chance for a new settlement or village within easy reach of town because of increased facilities of transport.

The latest, saddest, and most urgent appeal comes from Stoke Poges. A fast express train to a near station, a motor bus running along country roads and lanes, landlords forced to sell, are the agencies through which ruin threatens to descend upon one of the fairest and most characteristic little corners to be found from one end of England to the other. The threat is neither to the church, though tower and spire need restoration, nor to the churchyard, but to the adjoining fields which are for sale. If they are transformed by modern progress and the modern builder into a modern collection of suburban villas or a modern "garden city," the rural charm will have gone forever from Stoke Poges—a charm that would have drawn to it all who care for the beauty of English country and the English architecture of other days, even had Gray never written his, oft-quoted Elegy in its churchyard. The appeal has not been made too soon. Only a few months' grace is given, and then the sound of the jerry-builder will be heard in the land unless, in the meanwhile, lovers of the little church and its memories rally to its defense.

## Editorial Notes

It is a decidedly interesting form of vocational training which is being provided at the Hammersmith Voluntary Day Continuation School, Brook Green, England, where a number of girls are receiving instruction to fit them for posts as waitresses. That the lessons taught are being absorbed may be judged from an essay on "A Good Waitress," written by one of the girls in training. It reads, in part:

She must have a pleasant expression and an agreeable manner; she must speak clearly and answer politely; she must be very alert to the needs of her customers. . . . She must think ahead and be accurate in her figures. She must hold her head up, her shoulders back, and stand well. She must serve on the left-hand side and move to the right-hand side, and she must save herself journeys and rest as much as possible.

Such a paragon one can hardly imagine remaining a waitress long.

The remarkable achievements of the Roy Chapman Andrews party of American natural scientists, in obtaining unexampled fossil remains of prehistoric animals in the wilds of Mongolia, will doubtless result in a considerable re-estimating of the world's ideas concerning the monsters of long ago. It is true that the average individual does not gain a great deal of light from the information that skeletons of titanotheriids and of aratopsian dinosaurs have been found. But anyone can understand what one of the members of the party recently said, namely, that noting and analyzing the results of the two years in the field would keep the world of natural science busy for the next century. That is handing down one's lifework to posterity with a vengeance.

WHEN T. P. O'CONNOR declared the other day in London that it is only ignorance that can keep the two great free democracies of Britain and the United States asunder in the work of improving the world, he showed that he had a clear perception of what many are coming to see as one of the most important subjects before mankind today. Mr. O'Connor declared that a primary essential of the proper education of Europe was that its young men and women should pay visits to the United States and "realize the extraordinary strength and possibilities of that great country and the wonderful character of its people." More publicly expressed sentiments of this nature in both America and England would not only do no harm, but they would do much good.

## Some Impressions of Liverpool

LONDONERS, and in consequence those overseas travelers who are introduced to England via London, are sometimes ready to dismiss the "provinces" as a collection of grimy manufacturing cities all like unto each other. Yet the traveler who visits London and Paris could scarcely find more widely differing interests in these two metropolises than he who gives more than a passing inspection to Liverpool and Birmingham.

To arrive in the center of Liverpool is to be greeted by a breeze that savors of salt sea and tarred ropes. It is unmistakable, and this strange scent is as synonymous of its people as their world-famed association with cotton. The form of the city itself has developed from the port, and the gray-cobbled streets, traced with tram lines, all slope in their network to the river, while towering above the dirty brown water in front of the pierhead are the sentinels of its shipping interests: the Mersey docks and Harbor Board offices, the massive block of the Cunard Shipping Company, and the seventeen-storied Liver Building.

Yet this very note of coming and going, of receiving and distributing, is the essence of the city, the keystone of its difference from almost all the other provincial cities of the country. Its people are in touch with the world, and inevitably, therefore, world interests affect them personally. Liverpool bears something of the stamp of a metropolis, and the man in the street has the cultured civility of such centers, despite the North Country frankness that is his heritage. The work of its university is essentially bound up with the natural interests of Liverpool, and hence it is not astonishing to find that it devotes a department to oceanography, or that it has an important school of civic design—one of the only two in the country.

Beyond, perhaps, repairs to ships, and in the outlying districts, the milling of flour, the city has no one staple industry, and is, primarily, a center of commerce. Though cotton is sometimes described as "blowing along the gutters" of Liverpool, and, indeed, in some districts actually does so, the farthest extremities of the city are still within sound of the steamer's siren, while the eight miles of the Mersey docks, lying like a "promenade" along the shore, are a familiar vision to the oldest and youngest inhabitants.

Toward evening, when night draws in and the harbor begins to twinkle with myriad lights mirrored on the dark surface of the water, a stroll past the offices of famous shipping companies and wealthy merchants in James Street, to the narrow turning of the Goree Piazzas, will bring the stranger into touch with yet another facet of Liverpool life. It is here that the sailors gather; a strangely assorted group, like migrating birds; browned, lined, reflective, propping up the archways of the piazzas or the wall, spinning out the luxury of a long-contemplated shore leave. They will not buttonhole the stranger after the manner of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," and, indeed, are usually by no means easy to draw out; but, given the right moment when the old sailor is inspired to "spin a yarn," the stranger will be little inclined to exchange the odd companionship for his hotel and a book by the fire.

Yet the solid foundation to this population of many nationalities, and many birds of passage, is the Liverpuddlian, a stable North-Countryman, hard of head, warm of heart, shrewd in bargaining, and a trifle unimaginative, but swiftly generous to help a friend in trouble. He may, perhaps, most typically be found in the great square hall of the Cotton Exchange, about half past two on a July afternoon. The heat has caused him to incase his solid proportions in a light gray suit, and his hat is tilted back from his ruddy countenance. Despite the detached air from the general uproar, little is lost upon him, and his forehead is wrinkled, for cotton today is no game for the novice in Liverpool. Once more the long chalk line is drawn and the latest prices are written up on the board—October, December, January—and the voices of buyers and sellers increase to a clamor as the American prices are posted at 3 o'clock. Yet the only sign of emotion betrayed by the old stager is the slight narrowing of his eyes, as he inserts his thumbs into the armholes of his waistcoat.

Among the well-to-do women of Liverpool, for whom work is not a necessity, a certain section have devoted themselves to sociological and civic duties, and though the Liverpuddlian is primarily conservative, still he is proud and gratified if his wife becomes a justice of the peace, or his daughter graduates as an architect at the university. The younger generation of women are also beginning to tackle businesses necessitating the responsibilities and initiative of ownership. P. L. C.

**On the Use of the Word "Poignant"**

"It is worth while to dwell a moment on the word 'poignant,'" writes Joseph Warren Beach, in The Atlantic Monthly, in the course of a discussion on "Proud Words." This word, he adds, meaning, as it does, simply keen, or piercing, or pungent, "is prized for suggesting emotion both strong and rare, so that the author feels himself to be writing in a manner at once vigorous and precious."

It makes its appeal, no doubt, to some extent, because it is felt to be of Gallic origin, and as yet not quite English. It is, as a matter of fact, a good English word. You will find it used sparingly, but correctly, in Charles Lamb and Walter Scott. But somehow, among all their vices, the intervening Victorians did not number this of excessive appeal to poignancy. . . .

"And so the word 'poignant' has come down to our time a coin of sterling value. I don't know who first began to debase it. All I know is that you cannot open a sentimental novel today without encountering this now vague but fervid attributive. And the worst of it is that these emotional storytellers, in their eagerness to be elegantly expressive, have neglected to inquire into the meaning of the word, and as often as not they use it in phrases that make no sense."

**A Question of Financial Wisdom**

THAT English financial writers and business men generally seem to believe that England will gain more from restored commercial activity than she will lose from whatever reduction of her share of reparations and cancellation of her inter-allied credits is necessary in order to purchase the release of Germany from a crushing burden, is the opinion of C. Reinhold Noyes in The North American Review. He continues:

"This enlightened, but essentially financial, attitude is not yet general, perhaps no more so than is its counterpart in America. 'Plain men' express their inability to follow the reasoning of the 'financial highbrows,' and see England crushed under a burden of taxation because she honestly pays her debts and 'madly' forgives her debtors. Nevertheless, the disagreement may be expressed in terms of business policy, and is essentially a question of financial wisdom, though it casts some doubt upon the freedom of any English ministry to accept an eventual settlement on quite so generous a basis as we have been led by public expressions to expect."